FBIS DAILY REPORT

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UN DELEGATES EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR NEW SOVIET INITIATIVE

LD120944Y Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 12, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash reports: The Soviet Union's new peace initiative, its proposal for including in the agenda of the 33rd General Assembly session, as a matter of great importance and urgency, the item on the conclusion of an international convention on strengthening the guarantees of security for non-nuclear states, has been acclaimed in the United Nations. This proposal is regarded as a new important contribution by the USSR to preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and reducing the risks of a nuclear war.

An official spokesman of the United Nations expressed confidence that all U.N. member-states will thoroughly study the new Soviet proposal which was set forth in the letter of Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

The Soviet proposal for concluding an international convention on strengthening guarantees of security for non-nuclear states shows once again that the socialist states are sincerely interested in disarmament and are determined to translate into practice the decisions of the U.N. special General Assembly session on disarmament, Henryk Jaroszek, Polish permanent representative at the United Nations, said to the TASS correspondent.

Rikhi Jaipal, India's permanent representative at the United Nations talking with the TASS correspondent, described the Soviet proposal as an exceedingly important peace initiative, which should be welcomed as an important contribution to the struggle for stopping the arms race. He expressed confidence that the Soviet peace initiative will meet with a positive response from all peaceloving states.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS URGE UN WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD120953Y Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 12, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash reports: No problem in the life of mankind is more vital and burning than ending of the arms race. This is a firm conviction of the overwhelming majority of the member-countries of the United Nations special committee for world conference on disarmament. Representatives of the special committee gathered for a regular meeting in the United Nations headquarters. Opening the meeting, the committee's chairman, Fereydon Hoveyda of Iran, pointed out that the idea of creating this world forum was advanced for the first time by the Soviet Union and received broad support of the world community.

Permanent representative of the Polish People's Republic at the United Nations, Henryk Jaroszek, stressed in his speech that fierce struggle between supporters and adversaries of disarmament spread in the world. While supporters of disarmament show real interest in curbing the arms race and in taking effective steps in the sphere, which would be promoted considerably by a world conference on disarmament, adversaries of detente, behind the screen of talk about disarmament, are manoeuvering in every way, seeking to continue spiralling the insane arms race.

Striving to ensure solution of questions of disarmament with participation of all states without exception, the Soviet Union advanced and upholds consistently the idea of convening a world disarmament conference, USSR Representative Y. Fokin said. All the sessions of the United Nations General Assembly since 1971 declared consistently in its favour. The idea of convening the conference received a broad support all over the world. Besides socialist countries, non-aligned countries came out actively for convening the conference. The Soviet delegation believes that the United Nations special committee for world conference on disarmament must recommend to the United Nations General Assembly to discuss at its 33rd session the dateline of convening the conference and creation of the body for its preparation.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO AFRO-ARAB CONFERENCE

LD1309585Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0919 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 13 September, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent greetings to participants in the international conference of solidarity with the struggle of African and Arab peoples against imperialism and reaction.

"Your conference is being held in Addis Ababa, the capital of socialist Ethiopia, whose people are confidently advancing along the path of basic socio-economic transformations and fighting bravely to defend their revolutionary gains, sovereignty, unity and the country's territorial integrity," Leonid Brezhnev's telegram notes.

"The conference is another convincing confirmation of the desire of African and Arab peoples to fight together for their vital interests and national rights against imperialism and neocolonialism, aggression, racism and Zionism," Leonid Brezhnev stresses.

"Our country firmly supports the struggle for the universal peace and security of people, for the relaxation of international tension and disarmament, for the strengthening of the political independence and economic self-sufficiency of developing countries and the reconstruction of international economic relations on a fair and equal basis. We resolutely condemn the interference of reaction and imperialism in the affairs of African and Arab peoples, the attempts to create confrontations between these peoples and stir up conflicts between them," Leonid Brezhnev says.

"The Soviet people consistently support the removal of the last hotbeds of racism and colonialism in southern Africa and demand that full power be handed over to the people of Zimbabwe, represented by the Patriotic Front, that the Armed Forces of South Africa be withdrawn from Namibia and that this country be granted real independence and that the system of apartheid in the South African Republic be destroyed." He expresses solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and other Arab peoples against the aggressive expansionist policies of Israel, the intrigues of the forces of international and local reaction, supporting the establishment of a stable and just peace in the Near East, the telegram says.

SOVIET HEALTH MINISTER COMMENTS ON ALMA-ATA CONFERENCE

LD130918Y Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Alma-Ata, September 13, TASS--"The international conference in Alma-Ata stressed the need for the implementation of the basic human right--the right to health protection, it should be realized everywhere in the world. Therein lies the historic significance of the conference," Academician Boris Petrovskiy said to a TASS correspondent.

The Soviet health minister was the president of the international conference on primary health care, which was held here in the course of a week.

Representatives of 140 states signed a declaration containing this appeal, Academician Petrovskiy said. They came here concerned for the state of health care in the world. A hundred and twenty two out of every thousand newborn babies die in Southeast Asia. Diseases carry away thousands of lives in Latin America.

"The peoples do not want to put up with this situation any longer. The common concern prompted us to join efforts," the minister said. "Our conference became an important act of international cooperation in solving this humanitarian task."

Academician Petrovskiy described the c...erence declaration as a "global action programme in the name of the life of every person on earth." "The governments bear responsibility for the health of people," the document stresses. "We hope that this will be heeded in all countries. This is a difficult problem. But there are no reasons to be pessimistic about it," the minister said. "The USSR and other socialist countries achieved considerable success in this respect within a historically short period of time. Life, health and peace are inseparable notions. Cooperation in such a humanitarian field of activity as health care--of which the international conference in Alma-Ata was a vivid expression--will promote detente and help strengthen peace," he said.

Text of Brezhnev Message

LD121109Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To the participants in the international conference on primary medical and sanitary care.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet people and myself, I warmly welcome the participants in the international conference on primary medical and sanitary care, who have gathered in our country to discuss such important tasks as the ways and means of insuring one of the inalienable rights of every person, irrespective of race, religion, color or property status--the right to health care.

The Soviet Union shares the aspirations of all peoples, particularly those of the developing countries, striving for the eradication of mass diseases, hunger and poverty in the world. We are actively participating in international measures aimed at solving the problems of giving medical aid to the people of all countries, and this accords with the fundamental aim proclaimed in the WHO Charter--achieving the highest standard of health for all people.

Concern for improving people's health is inseparably linked with the solution of the main problem of the present day--to preserve and strengthen peace, further deepen the process of detente, eliminate the threat of nuclear war and achieve progress on disarmament. Together with other countries, the Soviet Union consistently and steadfastly advocates the implementation of these lofty aims. I am confident that health care workers who, by virtue of their profession, are called upon to protect people's lives and health, will make a worthy contribution to the great cause of strengthening peace and friendship among peoples.

You have gathered on the hospitable soil of Soviet Kazakhstan. By seeing the example of one of our country's union republics, you will be able to satisfy yourselves that the people of former outlying districts of tsarist Russia have achieved wonderful successes in peaceful economic building, science and technology, culture and art and health care.

In the Soviet Union, the right to free medical aid available to all citizens is enshrined in the USSR Constitution and is insured by the state health care system. Questions of public health are invariably a central part of the activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

Allow me to express confidence that the work of the conference will prove an important milestone on the road to broadening international cooperation in health care and will contribute to a further strengthening of mutual understanding among medical workers all over the world. With all my heart I wish all the participants in the conference fruitful work, fresh achievements in the work of organizing efficient health care systems and a successful solution of the noble tasks before you.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Kunayev Receives Participants

LD121630Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Kazakhstan's Communist Party Central Committee, received a group of participants in the international conference on first aid, which ended in Alma-Ata today, as well as health ministers and other leading workers from health organizations in countries of the socialist community and the fraternal republics of our country. Noting the great importance of the conference for the improvement of medical aid for the population, Comrade Kunayev spoke of Kazakhstan's successes in developing the economy, culture and health protection for working people and progress in the republic's fulfillment of the historical decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

FORMER USIA HEAD ADDRESSES COMMUNICATIONS INSTITUTE

LD121950Y Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 12, TASS--Speaking at the conference of the International Institute of Communications, which opened in Belgrade, the former United States Information Agency (USIA) director, Leonard H. Mark, according to the UPI agency, called on capitalist countries to launch a special communications satellite, which would help developing nations to better receive Western radio and TV broadcasts. He also urged to lower rates for leading Western newspapers and magazines to make them more available for the population in developing countries.

Leonard Marks is pretending that he cares for the interests of developing states. In fact, the essence of his proposals is that capitalist states should create conditions for intensifying the propaganda of the Western way of life and imposing Western ideology on developing countries.

But is well known that just as USIA in the past, the U.S. Agency for International Communication, which replaced it, is trying to describe the interference of Washington's propaganda machine in the internal affairs of sovereign states as an expansion of information exchange. Washington likes to talk to Washington that this is based on the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, though this document contains a provision that "the participating states shall refrain from any intervention, direct or indirect, individual or collective, in the internal or external affairs falling within the domestic jurisdiction of another participating state."

By his talks on improving the means of communications, Leonard Mark will not succeed in camouflaging the essence of Washington's propaganda course, which runs counter to the interests of developing countries.

UN DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE DISCUSSES PUERTO RICO

LD111206Y Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 11, TASS--The U.N. Decolonization Committee has been discussing for [illegible] the question of the status of Puerto Rico Island, which is a colonial appendage of the USA for 80 years now. Most of the members demanded that an immediate end be put to the colonial status of the island territory. The speakers in the debate noted in particular that U.S. monopolies control 80 percent of the whole of Puerto Rico's economy. [illegible] Speeding up oil and copper and nickel, are speeding up oil and copper [illegible]. The gross undistributed net profit of U.S. corporations from the exploitation of the island's natural and manpower resources has reached the astronomical sum of 1.5 billion dollars.

All this is taking place against the backdrop of general impoverishment of the three millions of Puerto Ricans. It also noted that 71 per cent of Puerto Rican families live below even the official poverty line, while the unemployment rate in that country has reached 40 percent.

The Pentagon has actually turned Puerto Rico into its military-strategic base. In the island's territory are located 13 U.S. military bases. The U.S. military are regularly holding exercises and war games in the area of Puerto Rico, with the participation of allies of the United States in the aggressive NATO bloc. The military exercises are a source of a serious threat to the life of the local population and inflict irreparable damage to the natural resources and fisheries.

Over the long years of undivided rule in the country, the U.S. monopolies have brought the people of Puerto Rico to the verge of poverty and ruin, said E. Vasquez, chairman of the Puerto Rican Peace Champions Committee.

Washington's colonialist policy vis-a-vis Puerto Rico is an example of crude flouting of the rights and national interests of the Puerto Rican people, said American Congressman Ronald Dellums, addressing the U.N. Decolonisation Committee.

NUJOMA SENDS LETTER TO WALDHEIM ON NAMIBIA

LD101213Y Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 10, TASS--The main purpose of the struggle of the Namibian people waged under the guidance of South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) was and remains complete liberation of the country, says the letter of the SWAPO president, San Nujoma, to United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

The letter, that was circulated here, stresses that the repressive racist regime of the Republic of South Africa that is illegally occupying Namibia rejected all peaceful ways of the country's liberation. Because of this, SWAPO assumed the lead of the armed struggle for the sake of achieving freedom and independence of the Namibian people. The Namibian people guided by SWAPO are determined to bring to the victory the struggle for putting an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by South African racists.

It is a duty of the United Nations, above all the Security Council, to put an end to glaring lawlessness and reprisals staged by the South African authorities against the Namibian people.

USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES UN DELEGATION

LD122106Y Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 12, TASS--The Council of Ministers of the USSR has approved the composition of a USSR delegation to the 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly, which opens on September 19. The delegation is headed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko.

The Council of Ministers of the Ukraine has approved the Ukraine's delegation, headed by Foreign Minister of the Republic Georgiy Shevel.

The Council of Ministers of Belorussia has approved the composition of Belorussia's delegation, headed by Foreign Minister of the Republic Anatoliy Gurinovich.

INTERNATIONAL SLAVIC CONFERENCE ENDS IN ZAGREB

LD101743Y Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 10, TASS--The 8th International Congress of Slavicists has ended in Zagreb. It was attended by about a thousandscientists and specialists from many countries.

Special attention at the congress was given to the question of studying the work of Leo Tolstoy, the great Russian writer. Exhibitions devoted to the great writer and his works were opened in Zagreb and Ljubljana.

The plenary meeting of the International Slavicists' Committee decided to hold the next congress of Slavicists in Kiev in 1983.

LEIPZIG INTERNATIONAL AUTUMN FAIR CLOSES

LZ110608Y Moscow TASS in English 2250 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Leipzig, September 10, TASS--The Leipzig International Autumn Fair, held this year under the slogan "for open international trade and technical progress", has closed. In the course of a week, six thousand foreign trade organisations, firms and enterprises of 47 countries demonstrated here their scientific and technical achievements.

The biggest exposition at the fair was that of the GDR--52,000 top-quality items. The Soviet Union displayed 7,000 products of its industry, with 80 percent of them being either new or improved products.

The developing countries and industrialised capitalist states were widely represented at the fair, which was visited by representatives of business circles, specialists and scientists from 100 states.

LAWYERS MEETING ON RACISM OPENS IN AZERBAIJAN

LD121720Y Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Baku, September 12, TASS--"Liquidation of racism and apartheid is a most topical problem of our time," said Lev Smirnov, the president of the Soviet Lawyers Association, chairman of the Supreme Court of the USSR. He opened today in Baku an international meeting of lawyers devoted to the struggle against these disgraceful social phenomena.

Lev Smirnov said that the meeting is held in Azerbaijan, Transcaucasia, which offers patent evidence of the successes of the Soviet policy of nationalities and socialist democracy. "The equality of citizens before law, regardless of their nationalities or race, is not only proclaimed and recorded in the USSR Constitution, but is daily confirmed and guaranteed by the entire way of life of socialist society," Lev Smirnov stressed.

Secretary of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, Amar Bentoumi of Algeria, spoke about the tasks being solved by the association in the struggle against racial discrimination and apartheid. He stressed that thousands of people living in Southern Africa, Latin America and a number of other areas were subjected to persecution, are victims of genocide and urged lawyers and the entire progressive public to wage the struggle with ever greater persistence and determination for human rights, against racism and apartheid, colonialism and imperialism.

III. 13 Sep 78 U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
UNITED STATES

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KENNEDY TRIP TO SOVIET UNION

Talks With Kirillin

LD130823Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 8 September, V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received Senator E. Kennedy, the well-known U.S. statesman, who had been participating in the WHO conference on primary medical and sanitary aid.

Holds Press Conference

LD122041Y Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 12, TASS--Addressing a press conference in Congress upon his return from the USSR, Senator Edward Kennedy said that one of the most impressive aspects of his visit to Soviet cities was the ardent striving for peace expressed by many Soviet people. They often stressed their friendly sentiments towards the United States and spoke with great excitement about the death of 20 million Soviet people who gave up their lives during the Second World War, in which the USA and the USSR were allies.

The Senator described the present relations between the United States and the Soviet Union as more tense and difficult than in 1974, when he previously met with Leonid Brezhnev. Edward Kennedy spoke in detail on the meeting he had last week with Leonid Brezhnev. The senator noted that the Soviet leader had placed in the center of the exchange of views the task of ending the arms race and resolutely declared in support of a new effective and just agreement on the limitation of strategic arms, on reaching agreement at the earliest date on a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests and concluding other agreements with the aim of putting an end to the nuclear and conventional weapons race.

Senator Edward Kennedy said that although there remain apparent obstacles in the way of establishing satisfactory U.S.-Soviet relations, the adherence to the idea of ending the arms race is shared by J. Carter's administration and an overwhelming majority of the American people. Prevention of the nuclear war is of too great a significance for the destinies of our two countries and the whole world to make it dependent on political problems in relations between the two countries.

In this connection, the Senator expressed concern over the continuing rivalries in the field of armaments and declared in favour of developing more constructive, more predictable and durable relations between the two countries.

Touching upon the problems dividing the USA and the USSR, Edward Kennedy also spoke on the subject of human rights and the so-called dissidents, which is intensively whipped up in the USA. It is known to have recently become a fashion among the U.S. ruling circles to pose for "human rights zealots" when it comes to the socialist countries, but at the same time to disregard fully the real and crying violations of these rights both in the United States, in its friendly countries and those under its patronage.

In conclusion, Edward Kennedy said that the USA and the USSR must see the dangers of continuing confrontation. The United States and the Soviet Union, the only two countries which can destroy the whole of the world, have a special responsibility in lessening the danger of confrontation, in strengthening the cause of peace and laying the foundation for the strengthening of cooperation in the future.

SENATE APPROVES COMPROMISE BILL ON FOREIGN MILITARY AID

LD121342Y Moscow TASS in English 0849 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 12, TASS--The Senate of the American Congress has approved a compromise version of a bill on military supplies to foreign states in the next fiscal year, which begins on October 1. 2.8 billion dollars have been allocated for this programme, which is widely used by Washington for arming and supporting reactionary regimes around the world.

The bill incorporates an amendment enabling the White House to officially defy U.N.-approved international sanctions against Rhodesia and to openly help the racists who are trying to suppress the national liberation movement of Africans.

The bill also includes a provision allowing the Pentagon to turn over to the South Korean regime the arms and military equipment of the American troops now stationed there.

The bill has been sent to the House of Representatives.

NASA ANNOUNCES U.S. SATELLITE TO FALL TO EARTH

LD121916Y Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 12, TASS--fragments of the American artificial satellite Pegasus-1 may fall on earth within the next few days. This was announced by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

NASA says in its official statement that the satellite, together with the last stage of the Saturn-1 carrier rocket, which failed to separate, weighs a total of about 10 tons. According to NASA calculations, Pegasus-1, which was orbited in 1965, is to enter the dense layers of the atmosphere and cease the exist on September 17.

Specialists believe that a considerable portion of the satellite and the rocket are to burn in the atmosphere. But some fragments may fall in a vast area extending 31 degrees to the north and south of the Equator. NASA expects fragments to be scattered about within an area 200 kilometres wide and 3,500 kilometres long.

ASSOCIATED PRESS says that the orbit of Pegasus-1 passes over the central regions of the Western Hemisphere, Africa, India and Australia.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-AMERICAN TSUNAMI STUDIES--Yuzno-Sakhalinsk, September 7, TASS--The study of destructive tidal waves, Tsunami, that form after quakes in the water, has been started by a Soviet-American expedition. The investigation is conducted in the framework of a bilateral agreement on cooperation in environmental protection. A range for Tsunami studies was chosen in the Pacific, east of the Japanese islandHonshu. Experiments are conducted from board the Soviet research vessel Valerian Uryvayev. Soviet and American scientists intend to make synchronized observations in fluctuations of the ocean level in seismic zones of the Pacific, the expedition's head, Sergey Lappo, told a TASS correspondent. The first Soviet-American expedition for Tsunami studies was held in 1975 and provided interesting materials. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD]

GLEBOV ON TENG'S CONVERSATIONS WITH JAPANESE REPORTERS

OW121039Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 9 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Japan's KYODO news agency has reported on Teng Hsiao-ping's conversations with some Japanese reporters. In his conversations, Teng Hsiao-ping said: "China hopes Japan will receive the United States' nuclear power protection." In this connection, this station's observer Glebov wrote: Since its inception the Japanese-U.S. alliance has opposed the PRC. This alliance is (?embodied) in the Japanese-U.S. security treaty. On 24 June 1970, focusing on the (?signing) of this treaty, NCNA wrote: Facts have proved that the notorious Japanese-U.S. treaty is an aggressive and military [words indistinct] treaty spearheaded against the Chinese, Korean, Indochinese and other Asian peoples. The U.S. and Japanese reactionary forces want to use this treaty to accelerate the militarization of Japan and enslave and oppress the Japanese people.

Let's consider whether or not this assessment of the Japanese-U.S. security treaty is still applicable today. The only answer is: "of course." The fact that not long ago people in Japan held a series of demonstrations to oppose this treaty and demand its immediate abrogation proves this point. Besides, it is also necessary to remember that imperialism, after all, is imperialism and that it cannot change its essence. Therefore, it is very naive to think that the alliance between U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism will continue to exist to protect the interests of the Chinese people.

The leaders in Peking were willing to use all their power and energy so that the so-called peace treaty between Japan and China would include a notorious antihegemony article. If its linguistic camouflage is removed, this article opposes the Soviet Union. But the Peking leaders should understand that this article has greatly encouraged Japanese militarists.

If Peking childishly believes that this treaty can be used to oppose the Soviet Union and make Japan oppose the Soviet Union, it should be noted that such expectations are in vain. There is a fine Chinese proverb that says "the memory of the past event will teach one how to deal with the present event." However, the present Chinese leaders are not paying any attention to this proverb.

What most concerns the Japanese militarists and their U.S. supporters is that the leaders in Peking have announced that they want to nullify the validity of the Soviet-Chinese friendship and mutual assistance treaty, which clearly stipulates [words indistinct] resistance to any adventurist actions of Japanese militarism against China. [passage indistinct]

'PARALLEL ACTIONS' BETWEEN U.S., PRC ON MIDEAST POLICY

LD121325Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[A. Biryukov article: "Peking's Intrigues in the Near East"]

[Text] The Western press is writing about China's "diplomatic offensive" in connection with the recent visits to Near Eastern countries by Chi P'eng-fei, vice chairman of the PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Ho Ying, Chinese deputy foreign minister, the forthcoming trip to Egypt by Wu Lan-fu, vice chairman of the PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee, and finally the visit to Iran by Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council.

Against whom are the Peking leaders launching their "offensive" in the Near East? What enemy do they have in mind? Perhaps Tel Aviv, which will not renounce its aggressive policy and stubbornly opposes a just peace settlement in that region? Nothing of the kind.

As in all its other international actions, here in the Near East Peking is guided by the same motives, first of all anti-Sovietism. "Peking," the STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG indicates, "has recently become unusually active in the Arab countries, and this activity is primarily directed against the Soviet Union."

Verbally advocating the development of relations with all nations, the Peking leadership actually supports those who hold positions of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism and coordinates its actions with imperialist states. As the West German newspaper notes, in China's policy in that region, "it is glaringly obvious that Peking is courting the oil-producing countries, which it once branded as reactionary." Among them it mentions the sultanate of Oman. As recently as the late sixties, Peking supported the struggle by the partisans of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman [PFLO] against the "ultraconservative sultan," with whom Peking has now established diplomatic relations. "In direct connection with the visit to Iran" by Hua Kuo-feng, West German DPA correspondents reported in their dispatches that "reliable sources have stated that in future Peking intends to give assistance to the sultan of Oman, who is waging a struggle against the PFLO partisans." Peking is courting the Persian Gulf kingdoms and finally Saudi Arabia.

"The PRC has completely reoriented its policy in the Near East," the STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG notes. "Some 5 years ago," the newspaper specifies, "Peking was gambling only on the Palestinian organizations fighting for liberation. Since then, China's relations with various insurrectionist organizations have notably cooled. The majority of the Palestinian liberation organizations have begun to turn to the Soviet Union and complain that Peking is supporting 'Arab reactionaries and traitors.'"

During the recent events in the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Peking's position was essentially similar to that of the imperialist states and reactionary Arab regimes; trying to provoke a conflict between those two states and find a pretext for invading the PDRY.

Accusing the Soviet Union of "destroying the Arab front," Peking is defending the anti-Arab actions of the United States, Israel and reactionary regimes in the Near East.

Peking supported the much-publicized visit of Egyptian President A. as-Sadat to Jerusalem in November 1977 and his so-called "peace initiative." It also approved As-Sadat's agreement to take part in the Camp David meeting with the Israeli leaders under the aegis of the United States, whose evident purpose is to encourage Cairo and Tel Aviv to rapidly conclude a separate deal. As the Western press reported, Peking shows an interest in establishing direct relations with Tel Aviv. In fact contacts between representatives of China and Israel have already been established in Paris.

It is no longer a secret to anyone that the demagogic appeals of the Chinese leaders for the strengthening of "Arab unity" conceal attempts to make progressive Arab regimes renounce their anti-imperialist course, to draw them into the policy of reactionary Arab regimes, and to separate them from their natural allies--the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

Surely these same designs dictate their appeals for strengthening "Arab-African unity"? All of Peking's maneuvers in the Arab region and on the African Continent indicate that the Peking strategists see this "unity" above all in the intensification of the reactionary Arab regimes' influence in Africa and in the creation, under their aegis, of a component of that same "broad united front" against the Soviet Union that they demand everywhere.

During Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Iran last week, the Cairo newspaper AL-AHRAM wrote that the Chinese leader proposed the creation of a military bloc in that region "directed against the USSR," and "promised his assistance." Attention was also attracted by a report published at the same time by the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, which indicates that a similar idea is nurtured in Washington. As this American newspaper indicated, Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser, is elaborating a plan for the creation of a Near East military alliance involving Israel and the "moderate" Arab countries, with the guarantee, and possibly the direct participation, of the United States. What is this--a mere coincidence, or "parallel actions" between Peking and Washington based on the "commonality of interests" that has recently arisen in relations between the Chinese leaders and their American partners? Betrayal of progressive Arab forces, alinement with the imperialists, joining with reaction--such is the true policy of the Chinese rulers in that part of the world.

'EXPANSIONIST AMBITIONS' GUIDE PRC'S THIRD WORLD PLAN

LD121025Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[L. Koryavin article: Peking Is a Threat to the Developing Countries"]

[Text] Peking is obstinately following a policy of fueling international tension. It is attempting to exert a negative influence on the irreversible detente process. In continuing the militarization of the country, encouraging and provoking local conflicts and threatening a global military clash, the Peking rulers are traveling a dangerous adventurist path. At the same time they are striving to conceal their hegemonistic antipopular aims by pouring slander and misinformation upon the peace-loving and principled policy of the socialist community countries.

The Chinese have elaborated a whole strategic system that dedicates an extensive network of propaganda institutions to falsehood. Peking utilizes an immense arsenal of political, diplomatic and economic means, carries out intensive ideological manipulation of the venal elements alined with it and creates a network of foreign agents--all with the aim of camouflaging its chauvinist policy.

These actions are particularly evident in Peking's relations with the developing states. On the one hand, the Chinese newspapers, the radio broadcasts from Peking, which never cease day or night and which are aimed at various continents, and the speeches--permeated with demagogy--at state receptions resound with phrases of China's "friendly" attitude toward these states and its "support" for the national liberation movements. But on the other, realistic and practical side, Peking has long traveled the path of betraying the cause of the awakened peoples and has alined itself with imperialist forces.

It is precisely from the arsenals of imperialism that Peking has derived its methods of subversive action and has borrowed the notorious divide-and-rule tactic from those who only yesterday exploited the peoples who were under the yoke of colonial dominance, including the Chinese people.

One aim of the Maoist concept of the "three worlds" was an attempt to place on a "theoretical" basis the fact that China is not only "organically linked" with the countries of the so-called "third world"--in which it hastened to include itself--but also aspires to the leading role within that world. Moreover, the Peking leaders are also building bridges to the "second world" (according to their concept, the developed countries, irrespective of their social systems) and the "first" world, the United States. According to Peking's schemes, all these "worlds" must unite for one purpose--the struggle against the Soviet Union. And these are people who claim to analyze the development of the modern world from special "class" positions!

In actual fact Peking is attempting to convince the developing countries that social and ideological differences are of no importance. Once again, this is being done deliberately: Peking is attempting to tear the liberated states away from cooperation with the socialist community, which is built on an equal and mutually advantageous foundation, and to draw them into an alliance with imperialist and neocolonialist forces. And in this the liberated states are to act, not as full partners, but as "pariahs", [pasynki] totally dependent on imperialism's political diktat and economic dominance.

Judging by the kind of subversive actions that Peking is implementing, there is virtually no room in this alliance for the national liberation forces, since, in fact, the Maoists are impeding their progress. We are faced with a desire to concoct an alliance between Maoism and imperialism and reaction. It is no accident that Peking is gambling on reactionary, collaborationist forces in the developing countries. It is indicative that every time conservative, proimperialist elements seize power in Arab or African countries, the Peking leaders hasten to recognize them both de facto and de jure. Thus, they seek support for their policy and Maoist ideas, utilizing the petit-bourgeois ambition evident in the thinking of some Arab or African figures and the reactionary nationalisms of others.

China not only helps the forces of world reaction that are trying to divide the anti-imperialist front of the awakened peoples, but also participates "physically" in the struggle against the national liberation movements, on the side of the forces of imperialism and reaction. This is confirmed by the events in Angola and other parts of Africa.

Precisely at a time when imperialism was mounting a particularly fierce frontal attack on the liberation movements on the African Continent, the Chinese expansionists began to cooperate actively with the NATO countries. While the lands of the Horn of Africa and Zaire's Shaba Province were aflame, Peking's emissaries rushed to the Western countries and eagerly posed for photographers on the turrets of tanks and by the wings of airplanes, thereby stressing that they are "reliable" customers and importers of Western weapons.

It is precisely the NATO armed forces that are serving as a gendarme, stifling the freedom of the African peoples; but Peking has alined itself with that bloc and has effectively become its accomplice, an equally committed participant in the struggle against the national liberation movements. Peking's aims on the African Continent do not coincide with the aims of a "poor developing country," as Maoist propaganda attempts to represent China. No, its plans there are different--the implementation of Maoism's broad expansionist ambitions. Anyone in the African countries who has not realized this obvious truth has not realized the extent of the danger in Peking's perfidious schemes.

That is how Peking has actually betrayed the interests and aims of the national liberation movements. Its tactics and strategy are now aimed at diverting the awakened peoples from implementing their main national tasks. [paragraph continues]

According to Peking's policy, the Arab countries should not mobilize for the struggle to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression, and there is no need to destroy the last bastions of racism and apartheid in Africa; the Palestinians can abandon their aspirations to have their own national home and the patriots of Zimbabwe and Namibia should capitulate to neocolonialism.

Take Peking's Near East policy. It fully supports As-Sadat's capitulationist course aimed at splitting the anti-imperialist Arab front. Moreover, Peking has already begun establishing direct contacts with Israel. On the initiative of (Min Chzhen-tan), a member of the Chinese UN delegation, he had a meeting with Israeli representative H. Herzog.

The West German newspaper DIE WELT wrote recently that "Peking intends to help the sultan of Oman in the struggle against that country's people's liberation front." China is seeking rapprochement with Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. Peking is already planning to first establish diplomatic relations with them and then to "wedge itself deeply" into these oil-rich Arab regions. Peking's course, the Beirut newspaper AL-LIWA' points out, is causing great alarm among all peoples, including the Arab people.

Where then should the political, economic and ideological potential of the awakened peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America be aimed? According to Peking's plans, they should not be aimed at unification in a single anti-imperialist front nor at the struggle for full national liberation and the building of a new life for their peoples. The Peking hegemonists would like to divert the developing countries from implementing their main national tasks. It is no accident that Peking tries to take advantage of existing conflicts in the regions that include the developing countries. It strives to kindle new conflicts among them for the same purpose: to implement its own chauvinist policy.

Peking is seeking to depict itself as the political center of the nonalined countries and as the main champion and defender of their interests. But these are again just words, the same high-flown false phraseology. How do matters really stand? The Peking leaders accept the policy of nonalinement only as a factor in the potential association of the states in this movement with the Chinese policy of implementing the wild Maoist aims of establishing "world dominion." Peking is deliberately seeking to undermine the nonalined movement and to split its ranks, in the hope of extracting political dividends. It is precisely China that intensively supplied arms to Cambodia, inciting it in every way to attack the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. And what an unbridled slander campaign Peking mounted against Cuba and its anti-imperialist policy and support for the just cause of the peoples struggling to defend their national independence. Whenever a particular forum of nonalined states assembles, Peking's agents step up their activity behind the scenes. This was the case, for instance, at the last Belgrade meeting.

The results of the policy of great-Han chauvinism in China are well known--entire ethnic groups, nationalities and racial minorities have not only fallen into the brutal clutches of the "central power", but have in fact been subject to physical destruction or reduced to the position of "low-grade" people, the position of slaves under latter-day Mandarins. The sad fate of the populations of Sinkiang and Tibet is well known, as is the fate of the Hui, Yao, Yi, Miao and other nationalities. The Maoists have consigned them to tyranny and extinction.

The Peking rulers now want to transfer the methods of their domestic "nationalities" policy to the international arena and prepare the same tragic fate for whole peoples and states. Peking's expansionist aims are particularly obvious in Asia, or to be more precise in Southeast and southern Asia. They are copies of imperialist standards.

Doesn't China's aggressive interference in the internal affairs of Socialist Vietnam resemble the methods of the "dirty war" that U.S. imperialism waged, hoping to bring the heroic country's people to their knees by force? Doesn't the gamble on the so-called Hoa-chiao--persons of Chinese nationality living abroad--recall the tactics of German and Italian fascism, which, aided by "fifth columns," tried to assert its own wild ideas of world rule on foreign lands? Finally, hypocritical concern for the alleged "tragedy" of persons of Chinese nationality in Vietnam prompts an association with the "concern" that the rulers of the Third Reich once displayed for the fate of the Sudetenland Germans, and the world knows what that led to.

Peking has begun "reconnaissance in force," preparing for broader expansion. It has achieved an excellent mastery of this imperialist tactic and is using obedient collaborationist forces in its designs. Detachments of separatists, trained and armed in China, are setting off for the Indian border regions--Nagaland and Mizoram--to destabilize the situation there. Chinese agents have also been sent into the Indian state of West Bengal. Constant acts of provocation are organized by Maoist groups on the Burmese borders.

In general, territorial claims on neighboring states have become an inalienable part of China's foreign policy. Moreover, in pursuing this provocative policy, the Peking leaders, the magazine FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW notes, believe that "half the world is disputed border territory."

To close one's eyes to Peking's intrigues would be a great mistake and a dangerous appeasement of the aggressive policy of the present Chinese leaders. The peoples of the developing states are being increasingly convinced that the Peking hegemonists are seeking to replace cooperation with political intrigue and diktat and to replace aid with empty slogans and demagogic promises, clearly in excess of China's potential.

No matter how hard the Peking chauvinists try, they will not succeed in tearing the awakened peoples away from the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. After all, our country builds its relations with the former on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism and renders the most active support to the national liberation movements and the cause of nonalinement.

Cooperation between the developing states and the countries of the socialist community and all peace-loving forces has become an important objective factor promoting the consolidation of their sovereignty and national independence. Millions and millions of people in Africa, Asia and Latin America have understood this. They cannot be turned from the path they have chosen either by false phraseology, or by secret acts of provocation, or overt chauvinist threats from Peking. The awakened peoples are marching confidently along the [illegible] and the implementation of their social and economic transformations--and [illegible] their only true path.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SEND GREETINGS TO ZHIVKOV, TODOROV

LD1213172 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council;

Comrade Stanko Todorov, Chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers;

Dear comrades, on the occasion of national day--the 34th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria--please accept on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the entire Soviet people and us personally, most ardent greetings and best wishes to you, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the entire fraternal Bulgarian people.

The socialist revolution in Bulgaria created the beginning of a radical change in the fate of the Bulgarian people. It opened a new era in the history of the Bulgarian state--the era of socialism. The road covered by Bulgaria since 9 September 1944 is a road of great successes in all areas of social life and in the development of socialist democracy. The People's Republic of Bulgaria's achievements evoke feelings of justified pride and deep respect among all its friends.

With its persistent peace-loving foreign policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has earned itself high international prestige. The People's Republic of Bulgaria gives a positive contribution to the development of relations of peace, friendship and cooperation among the peoples. As a member of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is actively carrying out energetic internationalist activity in consolidating the unity and might of the socialist community.

Communists and all soviet people highly praise the successes achieved in realizing the principled course of the CPSU and the BCP aimed at all-round cooperation and further rapprochement between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the Soviet and Bulgarian people. Led by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, they are full of determination to continue to strengthen and improve the relations of cordial fraternal friendship existing between our parties, states and peoples. These sincere relations are in accordance with the vital interests of our peoples, and are an important factor in strengthening world socialism.

Dear friends, in jointly celebrating Bulgaria's illustrious holiday--freedom day--we wholeheartedly wish you and the entire fraternal Bulgarian people further successes in building an advanced socialist society and in the struggle for fulfilling the historic tasks outlined by the 11th BCP Congress. Let the fraternal alliance between the CPSU and the BCP, and between the Soviet and Bulgarian people, consolidate and develop.

Long live the eternal and indestructible Soviet-Bulgarian friendship.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin

CEAUSESCU, MANESCU THANK SOVIET LEADERS FOR GREETINGS

LD130852Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A telegram addressed to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin arrived from the leaders of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Manea Manescu. Expressing sincere gratitude for the congratulations and wishes on the occasion of Romania's national day, Comrades Ceausescu and Manescu speak of their firm conviction that relations of traditional friendship and all-round cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union, will continue to steadily develop and expand in the interests of our peoples, the common cause of socialism, peace and cooperation among all states in the world.

HUNGARY'S LAZAR OVERFLIES USSR ON WAY BACK HOME

LD120953Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Text] TASS--Overflying the Soviet Union's territory on his way home from Mongolia, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, sent A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, a telegram from the aircraft, wishing the Soviet people success in their activity aimed at insuring peace and progress throughout the world and at implementing the great tasks of communist building.

MOSCOW RADIO MARKS DAY OF ALBANIAN INNOVATORS

AU111740 Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 11 Sep 78 AU

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Innovators' Day is being celebrated in Albania today. As is known, the movement of innovators began in Albania in the first postwar years. When the Albanian workers became masters of their own country, it was their desire to restore the economy as soon as possible and to build up new industrial enterprises. The most advanced people who had distinguished themselves and, knowing their creative (?work), had constantly increased labor productivity emerged from among the workers. In the [innovators] movement distinguished Albanian workers applied the experience of the Soviet Stakhanovites. At that time [illegible] all [illegible] and distinguished themselves in industrial production were called [illegible]. In those years the Albanian workers, engineers and technicians constantly followed the successes achieved by the Soviet innovators in production and [illegible] disseminated their initiatives.

[illegible] is now being exchanged extensively in the countries of the socialist community. For example, in the CEMA countries many workers are following the [illegible] of Soviet construction worker (Nikolay Slobin). (Slobin's) brigade [illegible] the brigade contract method, that is, the brigade is fully responsible for building the house, the quality of construction work and the beauty and commodities of [illegible]. It is worth noting that each member of (Slobin's) labor [illegible] bricklaying, assembly work, masonry, electrician's work [illegible] by various craftsmen have become one of the forms in the development of [illegible] with the fraternal countries. For example, a course for instrument [illegible] was held recently in Moscow which was attended by workers from Bulgaria, [illegible] the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the [illegible] Turkmen. [illegible] slogan: For Cooperation According to [illegible] and Unity of Workmen.

USSR-FRG COMMISSION COOPERATION TALKS END IN MOSCOW

LD1219402 Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 12, TASS--The eighth session of the Commission of the USSR and the FRG for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has closed here. The USSR delegation was led by first Vice Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov, the FRG delegation--by Federal Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff.

In the course of the session was noted the great significance for a further development of relations between the two countries of the meetings and talks of General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev during the visit to the Federal Republic of Germany in May, 1978. Leonid Brezhnev's meetings with President Walter Scheel and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the Federal Republic of Germany have given a fresh impetus to the broadening of cooperation between the two countries.

The commission discussed the views of the sides on the basic trends of the long-term programme of cooperation provided for by the agreement of May 6 this year, determined the procedure and dates for drawing it up.

Questions were discussed pertaining to the state of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and prospects for its development. It was noted that the economic agreement in effect as well as the long-term prospect signed in 1974 and providing for a steady increase in economic ties are being successfully implemented. The characteristic features of the economic ties between the two countries are stability and long-term nature. Over the first seven months of 1978, mutual trade between the USSR and the FRG was 1,800 million roubles, a 13 per cent increase compared with the same period last year.

The commission discussed in particular the course of implementation of the agreements on the supply of Soviet natural gas and purchases in the FRG of large-diameter pipes, compressor stations as well as other equipment for the construction of gas pipelines, for the creation in the USSR of a number of chemical enterprises, for the construction of the Oskol electrical metallurgical works, the contracts for the construction of the "Sheremetyevo" air terminal complex.

The sides have agreed that large-scale projects are a solid base for a further development of bilateral economic relations.

The sides have noted the growing significance of broadening cooperation between firms and enterprises of the two countries in the production field, in particular, in the manufacturing industry. A certain progress in this field has been registered and intention was expressed to contribute to broadening cooperation of this kind. Reports were heard on the activity of expert groups, and their targets for the coming period were outlined.

It was noted that growing cooperation is a considerable contribution to the implementation of the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. Both sides expressed firm determination to continue their efforts in that direction.

The session was held in a spirit of mutual understanding, in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere. The ninth session of the commission has been scheduled to be held in Bonn in September-December, 1979.

Tikhonov Holds Press Conference

LD122006Y Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 12, TASS--Economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and FRG is an important element of consolidation of relations between the two countries, said First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR Nikolay Tikhonov. The head of the Soviet delegation to the 8th session of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic and Scientific Technical Cooperation, which ended today, addressed a press conference.

The biggest question among the items discussed at the session was that of drawing up a long-term program of cooperation between the two countries, stemming from the agreement on the development and deepening of long-term cooperation in economy and industry, said Nikolay Tikhonov. The agreement signed in May during the visit of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to the FRG is unprecedented in its proportions and the term of operation. It is designed for 25 years.

The session outlined the dates and specified the main directions in which the long-term program of cooperation between the two countries will be elaborated. Its draft is planned to be considered at the next session to be held in Bonn late next year.

Reciprocal trade plays a major role in the relations between the two countries, said the head of the USSR's delegation. The share of Soviet purchases in the West German export of big-diameter pipes exceeds 30 per cent, machine-tools and forging-and-pressing equipment--about 20 per cent. In 1977 the worth of machinetool and equipment deliveries to the USSR amounted to 1,400 million roubles.

Soviet exports to the FRG are on the rise, this making trade more balanced, Nikolay Tikhonov said. But the possibilities here are far from having been exhausted and the task is to broaden Soviet deliveries, particularly machines and equipment.

Lambsdorff on Results of Talks

LD122256Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Statement by FRG Economics Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff in Moscow--recorded in German, fading into Russian translation]

[Text] I am very satisfied with the results of the work done by the USSR-FRG [illegible]. I would like to single out the following figures: Trade between [illegible] for 1973-77, rose from DM 1.9 billion, to DM 11 billion. These are impressive figures. We have formed the impression--and this is borne out by fact--that since we signed the Helsinki Final Act [illegible] in May of this year, the tendency to expand [illegible] has been even more pronounced. We consider that after the Bonn summit talks a new phase in the economic and industrial ties got underway. The results of the present [illegible]

WEST POLITICIAN ON SIGNIFICANCE OF BERLIN AGREEMENT

LD[illegible] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 36, 1 Sep 78 pp 6-7 LD

[Text] [Headline: "The Only Way"]

[Text] The four-power agreement on West Berlin, signed 7 years ago, was an event which left a deep imprint on international life. The agreement helped to normalize the FRG's relations with the socialist countries of Europe.

Even though no one now doubts the importance of the four-power agreement for the development of East-West relations, the diplomatic polemic over West Berlin is not dying down.

What, then is preventing the city from living a normal, tranquil life? The policies of certain circles of the FRG and West Berlin who are far from satisfied with all the paragraphs of the four-power agreement. They particularly dislike those defining the status of West Berlin as a city which does not belong to the FRG and does not come under its jurisdiction.

Bonn politicians continue to uphold their concept that West Berlin is a federal land of the FRG. The passports of foreigners entering the FRG are furnished with a visa noting that it is valid for entry to the Federal Republic, including the "land of Berlin." This is done consciously and deliberately. The clear and unequivocal provision of the four-power agreement that the Western sectors of Berlin are not a constituent part of the FRG and cannot be governed by it is ignored.

The president of the Bundesrat--the upper chamber of the West German Parliament--is to be replaced in the fall. It has been announced in Bonn that, "in keeping with the rotation" of heads of federal lands, this post will be taken up by D. Stobbe, ruling burgemaeister of West Berlin. Can this decision be reconciled with the four-power agreement? Of course not. In accordance with the table of ranks effective in Bonn, in the absence of the FRG president the Bundesrat president fulfills his duties. It could come about that the ruling burgemeister of West Berlin will sit in the chair of the Bundesrat president and start running FRG affairs if its president is away or on leave.... Even in the "freest" interpretation of the agreement, this departure is obvious.

Bundestag President K. Carstens recently announced that P. Amrehn, a well-known figure in the West Berlin Christian Democratic Union, will lead the FRG delegation at the upcoming Interparliamentary Union Conference in September. He justified this decision by saying that it is within the FRG's competence to appoint the delegation head. But, of course, Carstens is well aware that the Federal Republic has no right to appoint the delegation head from among citizens to whom the power of the FRG and its parliamentary institutions does not extend.

How is it possible to reconcile by the letter and spirit of the four-power agreement the tours to West Berlin organized for government delegations and individual statesmen from other countries within the framework of official visits to the FRG? These trips have a plainly political implication: Since they are not made independently but within the framework of FRG visits, the impression is created that the city belongs to the Federal Republic.

The same aim is also served by the fact that statesmen of third countries are invariably accompanied on their trips to West Berlin by high-ranking FRG figures. When Queen Elizabeth II of England and U.S. President J. Carter traveled to the Spree recently, they were accompanied by Chancellor H. Schmidt and by Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister H.D. Genscher. To justify these actions people in Bonn say that this is a "display of international courtesy"--no more. But is this so? Are not such explanations intended for people who are too naive politically? Even with a most generous nature you cannot display international courtesy on territory which does not belong to you. It is better to do so at home.

There exists another "universal" argument which is resorted to in justification of unlawful actions with regard to West Berlin. It is stated that they act in this way to maintain and develop ties between the FRG and the city. [paragraph continues]

Indeed the agreement provides for the possibility of developing such ties, but with one important reservation: They must be developed with regard to the fact that the Western sectors of Berlin are not a constituent part of the FRG and cannot be governed by it. West German and West Berlin politicians prefer to keep quiet about this limitation. But in vain. It is precisely through this prism that the FRG's ties with West Berlin must be perceived.

While violating the four-power agreement, West German politicians do not tire of repeating that West Berlin is the "touchstone of detente in Europe." This formula conceals Bonn's patent desire to use the West Berlin issue as a lever to put pressure on the USSR and the GDR. It has already happened repeatedly: When these countries pointed to the FRG's unlawful actions and took measures where necessary to protect their interests, a fuss was immediately raised in Bonn and West Berlin, alleging that the Soviet Union and the GDR were posing a threat to detente.

The three Western powers which signed the agreement sometimes timidly rebuff Bonn. Thus, from time to time they make various stipulations about FRG laws extending to West Berlin. However, another tendency --complicity with the unlawful steps of the FRG and the West Berlin Senate--is still gaining the upper hand in the three Western powers, actions. They have supported such illegal actions by Bonn as the establishment in West Berlin of a federal department for environmental conservation, a professional education center of the European Community and given their agreement to West Berlin's participation in the "European Parliament." The Western powers also look through their fingers at Bonn's unsubstantiated claims to represent West Berlin in the international arena.

All this, it must be resumed, is explained by reluctance to spoil their relations with their Rhine ally in NATO. And, apparently, a major factor is played by the fact that the lion's share of the expense of maintaining the U.S., British and French garrisons stationed in West Berlin is met from FRG aid.

The situation surrounding West Berlin remains complex even 7 years after the four-power agreement was concluded. Its strict observance and full implementation is the only way in which West Berlin can contribute to the process of European detente.

[illegible] RIGHTIST OPPOSITION SEES FOR 'FINLANDIZATION ALERT'

[illegible] Moscow in German to Germany 17:1 GMT 12 Sep 78 DW

[Valentin Baznarov commentary]

[illegible] position in the Rhine starts political activities in the fall with [illegible] warning bells. Former CDU Secretary General Biedenkopf found out that internationally the CDU has gotten into a rather awkward position. The demand: "back to Adenauer" did not help the CDU/CSU and its rightist conservative sponsors get out of [illegible] political crisis. The rightist opposition has no [illegible] Adenauer to offer, and second--even more importantly--the domestic and world political situation of Adenauer's time cannot be reestablished. They are gone for good.

[illegible] Biedenkopf complains about the policy of his party, if Mr Dregger is concerned about the voters' annoyance with the CDU, these two things and others have the same source: the rightist-oriented domestic and foreign policy that is directed against detente. This course led the CDU under Adenauer and Erhard into a deep crisis, and [illegible] the rightist conservative parties sliding downward, domestically as well as internationally. All that makes the CDU blind to realities, the time of ghosts has come for it.

The rightist opposition tries to substantiate the fact that it has found a monster in the political sea in Bonn, a monster it calls "Finlandization". The CDU/CSU and its sponsors substantiate their fear by pointing out that President Carter's security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, detected the same monster in Bonn's holy loch early this year.

The CDU/CSU leaders maintain that American journalists Evans and Novak also reported in detail about Finlandization, that terrible monster in Bonn political waters. It has been asserted that the Bonn government camp plans to detach the Federal Republic of Germany from NATO. The Bonn government coalition, however, does not plan to do that at all, as the SPD and FDP stressed repeatedly. Yet the CDU/CSU wants to wage restless and fierce fight against the monster it detected.

What the rightist opposition at the Rhine is pursuing with the horror word Finlandization, on the one hand is the attempt to defame the FDP/SPD government in the domestic fight. On the other hand it is a political diversion against the policy of Finland, against detente policy, and against neighborly relations in Europe.

The CDU/CSU simultaneously wants to condemn everything that leads toward securing peace in Europe. The CDU/CSU is terrorizing Finland's independent foreign policy with the horrible word Finlandization. Finland does not belong to NATO and, therefore, is in full command of its own fate. Why the hostile attacks by Bonn's rightist opposition against such a Finlandization of Finland? The country maintains neighborly relations in all fields with the Soviet Union for mutual benefit and on the basis of equal rights. Why the hostile attacks of Bonn's rightist opposition because of Finlandization of Finland? The country is acting persistently for deepening the policy of detente, for arms limitation, and disarmament. Why the warning of Bonn's rightist opposition against Finlandization of Finland?

Generally speaking: Where does the Bonn rightist opposition receive the right to interfere in Finnish internal affairs and to defame its policy? This demonstrates that the rightist opposition refuses to realize that Finland is pursuing an independent policy, that Finland is acting in the world arena to secure peace, and that Finland is securing its national interests.

So all this does not fit into the concept of the rightist opposition in Bonn. Developments in Europe show that the CDU/CSU policy of yesterday was wrong, and what was wrong yesterday cannot be right today or tomorrow. The fiasco of the CDU/CSU policy and its blunders have been obvious for a long time. This policy has no future, and you cannot distract attention from that fact by terrorizing detente and understanding among the people. Such an attempt would be just a new blunder by Bonn the rightist opposition.

WEST EUROPE MUST FACE NEUTRON BOMB DECISION NEXT YEAR

LD1408Z3Y Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 31 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[NOVOSTI observer Valeriy Begishev article: "The Neutron Bomb By the End of Next Year"]

[Text] Reading the West European newspapers (with the exception, of course, of the communist ones), you might think that the problem of the neutron bomb does not exist. You can only wonder why the demonstrations protesting against this weapon have not stopped and why such diverse organizations as, for instance, the German Peace League or the Swedish Center Party Womens Council are still calling for the need to struggle against plans for its production and deployment.

At the same time it is well known that Carter's statement postponing the adoption of a decision on neutron warheads left all the doors open. It was fully coordinated with the plans of the Pentagon, which wants time to adapt Lance missile and 8-inch artillery weapons in the necessary way. Explaining the President's position, a White House official spokesman noted that these preparations will take 1.5-2 years. Thus the possibility is not excluded that by the end of next year several West European countries will be obliged to return to the question of deploying on their territory mass destruction weapons which threaten to turn any "conventional" conflict into total catastrophe.

By then it will be all the more difficult to escape this "gift" since, having spent considerable resources on preparing the production of neutron warheads, the United States will certainly have a tougher position and try to foist them on the NATO countries concerned.

These considerations are so obvious that the position of certain West European governments in tacitly consenting to the American conditions of the "neutron game" or, like the FRG Government, even welcoming the "consultations planned within the framework of NATO to using neutron weapons in the sphere of the arms control policy," leads one involuntarily to draw comparisons with the stance of the Biblical hero who washed his hands.

At the same time, in these circumstances time not used to adopt decisions in the interests of pan-European security is time gained by the NATO "hawks." Nobody particularly tries to hide that fact. On the one hand, it is clear that if weapons are being developed, then plans are being elaborated for their use, and such "consultations" are also undoubtedly taking place in the headquarters of the Atlantic bloc. On the other, as the American newspaper the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR noted, NATO can use this time to "bargain with the Soviet Union" and "persuade public opinion in its countries to agree to the deployment of neutron weapons in the event of this bargaining leading nowhere."

If it is recalled that from the start the USSR has stated unambiguously that such bargaining is useless, the newspaper's stipulation appears completely superfluous. The public will simply be persuaded (and are already being persuaded, little by little) to agree to letting the dragon's teeth be sown on the plains of Europe.

The longer the governments of European NATO countries preserve their "tranquility" in the face of this threat, the more well-founded seem the suspicions voiced by certain authoritative press organs immediately after the beginning of open discussions on the neutron bomb. The West German journal STERN, citing Secretary of State Karl Schnell, wrote that the Bundeswehr "is leaving the back door open for itself to nuclear weapons." This referred to an order worth DM222 million which has already been placed--an order for the very Lance missiles for which, in Schnell's opinion, only nuclear warheads are suitable. And the well-known Daniel Ellsberg, who published an article in the American magazine NATION, even foresees the possibility of turning the neutron bomb into a weapon suitable for "internal use." The possibility of leftwing communist or socialist parties coming to power in various Western European countries through a peaceful election process, he writes, means that in those countries some civilian and military circles could come to the conclusion that democracy is becoming too dangerous and must be eliminated, as happened in Chile. In such circumstances the neutron bomb, if it become available, could be used to suppress or deter any resistance to a military seizure of power.

However improbable this idea may seem, it is significant that it appeared after the birth of the neutron bomb. Another reason for the citizens of NATO countries to think about all aspects of the problem and urge their governments to do the same.

FINNISH CP OFFICIAL'S ATTACK ON ANTI-SOVIETISM CITED

LD081255Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Helsinki, 3 September, TASS--Under the title "The Struggle for Detente is a Most Important Task in the Current Political Sphere," the newspaper [as published] TIEDONANTAJA has published the international part of the report delivered at a recent plenum of the Communist Party of Finland [SKP] Central Committee by T. Sinisalo, SKP vice chairman.

The contemporary international situation, said the SKP vice chairman, is characterized by the intensification of the struggle for the further development of detente. There is now no more important a task than that of guaranteeing and deepening detente, consolidating peace and rebuffing the imperialists' aspirations. This is the most important question of international politics and a central task in the struggle for social progress, the peoples' security and the future in each country, declared T. Sinisalo.

The imperialist forces are trying to thrust mankind into a new period of cold war. Their aim is to build up the arms race and the production of new types of weapons of mass destruction. The U.S. Government is seriously worsening Soviet-U.S. relations and is retarding the attainment of results at the disarmament talks.

Peace on earth, the speaker continued, is also being threatened by the increasingly close alliance between the Chinese leadership and the forces of international reaction and also by the activation of China's anti-Soviet policy.

The expansion of the anti-Soviet campaign and of the campaign against the other socialist countries is the main line in the united efforts of the reactionary forces. Every effort is being made to denigrate Soviet democracy and the socialist sociopolitical system as a whole.

The political criterion for each real communist, T. Sinisalo observed, is his attitude toward the Soviet Union. A comprehension of the Soviet Union's great significance at this time enables each communist to understand the essence of contemporary development, and it is precisely this that creates the foundation for solidarity, cooperation and friendship. We shall not retreat an inch in the face of the anti-Soviet attacks, whoever may make them. Truly complete unanimity reigns among communists in this matter.

We reject anti-Sovietism and we are strengthening solidarity with all the countries of the socialist community, aware that the consolidation of anti-imperialist unity is essential for us, the democrats of the capitalist countries.

The SKP, T. Sinisalo declared, expresses the hope that all democrats and democratic organizations make use of all their opportunities to rebuff falsification and prejudices and to break down the obstacles being erected in the path of the relaxation of tension.

The dissemination of the truth about the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is a common task for each party and organization which emphasize the need for the development of good relations among our countries.

IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT HOLDS TALKS WITH KOSYGIN IN MOSCOW

LD121941GY Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 12, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin today Taha Mu'ruf, vice president of Iraq, now staying here on his way from Pyongyang.

In discussing international problems during the meeting they gave special attention to the Middle East where the situation remains tense. Especially dangerous in the opinion of the two sides are the efforts of Egypt and Israel to achieve, with direct participation of the USA, separate settlement behind the backs of the Arab peoples and to the detriment of the Arab cause. It was pointed out that in these conditions there is the need for the consolidation of the progressive forces of the Arab world which reject separate deals and capitulatory policy in questions relating to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Mu'ruf on Talks

LD121941GY Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 12--Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf today told Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin for one and a half hours of the present situation in the Arab region.

A friendly atmosphere prevailed at the meeting which also touched on bilateral relations of cooperation in all fields and means for their development in service of the two friendly countries interest.

Ma'ruf also conveyed greetings from President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and Saddam Husayn, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Mr Kosygin.

The meeting was attended by Burhan ad-Din 'Abd ar-Rahman, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command and RCC, Iraqi charge d'affaires here; the Soviet deputy foreign minister and the head of the Middle East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Earlier today, the Iraqi vice-president laid a wreath at Lenin Mausoleum in Moscow. The ceremony was attended by members of the Iraqi delegation accompanying the vice-president.

He had arrived here yesterday from Pyongyang where he attended Democratic Women celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of its founding.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE ASSESSMENT OF CAMP DAVID TALKS

U.S., Arab Peers Cited

LD122045Y Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 12, TASS--Pessimistic notes are ever more frequently appearing in the U.S. press reports on the course of the talks at Camp David. The article circulated today by the News Service of the newspaper New York Times says that too little progress has been made at the meeting of the U.S. President with the Egyptian and Israeli leaders, which are continuing for the seventh day now, that its successful completion could be hoped. [sentence as received]

As-Sadat, the newspaper writes, is far from feeling himself satisfied. If it is proved to be impossible to reduce considerably the essential differences between the sides, he will be unable to end the meeting with a political capital necessary for justifying his notorious "peace initiative" in the eyes of the Arab world.

The Western correspondents described the Israeli stand at the talks as "uncompromising," noting in particular, that Begin insists on the preservation of Israeli bases in the Sinai Peninsula as well as militarized settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

The American newspaper JOURNAL OF COMMERCE writes that most of the time at the talks is spent on the repetition of the long-known stands of the sides and nothing considerable has been achieved so far. In the opinion of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, even if the sides achieve any "progress" on one of the questions on the agenda, this will not mean that they have approached by a single step the attainment of peace.

The newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR quotes well-informed sources as saying that Israel has already started taking measures in order to try to justify itself in the eyes of public opinion if the talks prove to be a failure.

As White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said, the U.S. President is making intensive efforts directed at lessening the differences between Egypt and Israel and finding compromise (?attitudes). Revealing the underlying reasons for these efforts, the (?UPI) agency reports that As-Sadat is under very strong pressure from the United States at Camp David. Yesterday the U.S. President was trying to "persuade" the Egyptian president for two hours.

According to the sources close to the meeting, Begin put forward at the talks proposals as regard the future of the West Bank of the Jordan River, the Gaza Sector, the Sinai Peninsula and on the Palestinian problem. They do not provide either for full withdrawal of Israeli troops from the captured Arab lands or creation of an independent Palestinian state, i.e. disregard the key issues of the Middle East settlement. Nevertheless, as the (?UPI) says, the Americans would like As-Sadat to accept the Israeli proposals and continue talks with Israel on their basis. Further bargaining, the agency notes, could be held at the level of foreign ministers.

The press of the Arab countries condemns the separate talks. The Iraqi newspaper TARIQ ASH-SHA'B stresses that in spite of As-Sadat's assurances of his allegedly "principled and firm" stand, he is in fact ready to conclude separate peace with Israel.

The Camp David talks the newspaper makes the conclusion, are fraught with a great danger, as they constitute a fresh attempt at imposing on the Arabs an American "settlement" plan meeting only the aims of Zionism and imperialism. The Beirut AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI weekly holds that the aim of the meeting at Camp David consists not in a quest for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, but in the establishment in that area of U.S. domination that would be based on Israel's expansionist course and Cairo's betrayal of the interests of the Arabs.

[Moscow in English to North America at 2300 GMT notes that "the Camp David talks between the leaders of the United States, Egypt and Israel, which started almost a week ago, are nearing an end. According to the French news agency, experts are drafting a final statement. The New York TIMES says the meeting has produced too little progress to give grounds for hopes for a successful conclusion. Some Western reports say Begin is insisting on the continued presence of Israeli air bases in the Sinai and paramilitary settlements on occupied territory. His proposals do not provide for a total Israeli withdrawal from it.

["Another key issue in a Middle East settlement, the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, is also being ignored at the meeting. The Iraqi newspaper TARIQ ASH-SHA'B says a new attempt is being made at Camp David to impose an American version of a settlement on the Arabs which serves only Zionist and imperialist objectives."]

Moscow Arabic Commentary

LD130744Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The separate talks among President Carter, Prime Minister Begin and President as-Sadat have been going on for 7 consecutive days. But the New York TIMES News Service, citing Israeli Defense Minister Weizman, has said that the parties need a few more days to deal with the problems separating them. The Washington POST has assessed the results so far with increasing mockery. It has described the talks as being no more than an exercise. It is clear that such comments do not please anybody.

It is worth mentioning that the parties to the meeting are hiding behind such deliberate ambiguity in order to reach an agreement at any price which would allow President as-Sadat to continue to proceed on the capitulation path. It appears that Washington and Tel Aviv are capable of this. Before the Camp David summit, As-Sadat had been ready to offer further concessions. He abandoned his condition that separate talks could only be continued when Israel softened its posture. It is known that Tel Aviv has not gone back a fraction of an inch on its expansionist policy, yet the Egyptian president has agreed to the Camp David meeting.

Here we are, and President as-Sadat continues with the capitulation trip, showing his readiness to continue the separate negotiations with Israel whatever the outcome of the summit. According to a report by London's THE TIMES, President as-Sadat's press relations adviser Dr Sa'd ad-Din, has said: As-Sadat does not at all view the Camp David conference as being the last chance to reach peace in the Middle East. It is known that President as-Sadat himself stated this to calm the Arabs when he was getting ready to leave for Camp David. This once again confirms the assessment by many Arabs of the Camp David summit that it will not offer any chance for peace in the Middle East. This is because it, like other separate meetings and negotiations, offers Washington and Tel Aviv a new opportunity to continue to disregard the demand to eliminate the consequences of the Israeli aggression and insure the legitimate rights and interests of the Arab peoples. Moreover, Washington, by being an equal partner in the Camp David summit, secures the potential of strengthening its military and political positions in the Middle East at the expense of the liberation interests of the Arab countries and peoples.

Naturally such a turn of events is bound to arouse increasing anxiety not only among the members of the confrontation countries, firmly opposed to the separate capitulationist formulas of the Middle East settlement, but also among the widest social and political forces in the Arab world. Alongside these countries and forces stands the Soviet Union, which believes that the only way to reach a lasting peace in the Middle East is by the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967; by realizing the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to self-determination, and by recognizing the right of the countries of the region to live in peace and security.

The Soviet Union's faithfulness to these principles was once again stressed in the Joint Soviet-Greek communique issued in Moscow.

TANKS, SOLDIERS REPORTED IN TEHRAN'S CENTRAL SQUARES

LD122156Y Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, September 12. TASS--Martial law remains in force in Iran's major cities. Tanks and personnel armoured carriers can still be seen in the central squares of Tehran. Trucks with soldiers stand at the ready outside police stations, calls to the population for the observances of martial law are read out on radio and television daily.

Workers of Tehran municipality are gradually eliminating the consequences of rioting. But numerous slogans on the walls of houses and shops, which have not yet been covered with paint, remind of the events that stirred up the whole country. Air Force helicopters observing the situation in the city from the air are incessantly patrolling the eastern and southern parts of Tehran.

The local press has today published official data about disturbances in the Iranian cities of Mashhad and Qom. As the newspaper KAYHAN notes, five people were killed and more than ten injured in these cities on September 8.

Iranian Prime Minister Jaafar Sharif-Emami tabled in Senate (the upper chamber of the parliament) on Monday a bill on imposition of martial law in 12 Iranian cities. The head of government admitted that the mistakes of the past had resulted in the tragic events of recent days.

Representative of the government A. Azmun said in a radio and television interview that corruption and red tape had so deeply penetrated the Iranian society that they had touched off genera anger. Some persons continued enriching themselves in spite of criticism by some statesmen, as these critics were themselves involved in corruption. This state of things had caused the outbreak of wrath among all sections of the population.

BEIRUT PALESTINIAN CAMP INHABITANTS INTERVIEWED

LD122248Y Moscow TASS in English 2223 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, September 12. TASS--TASS correspondent Andre Ostalskiy reports:

A big streamer reading "Jerusalem-Ismalia-Camp David: Stages of Betrayal" hangs over the entry into a narrow street between rows of two-storeyed houses. We saw this reminder of the capitulatory policy of Egyptian President as-Sadat, when we came to the Palestinian Ash-Shatillah camp, located in a suburb of Beirut. This is the living place of those who were evicted from their native lands by Israeli invaders under the threat of destruction.

Around us there were plain dwellings, deprived of elementary amenities, many of them even roofless. In these conditions, threatened by Israeli air raids, live tens of thousands of Palestinians of the Ash-Shatillah camp and other Palestinian camps, having only one dream--that of returning home. Next to these dwellings are mangled walls of a school--that "military object" was one of the targets of the recent Israeli air raid. "They fire at us to distract the attention of the world public from the separate As-Sadat-Begin bargaining", Ash-Shatillah residents say.

"In Camp David a dark political game is underway," adds Osmal Salt, secretary of the youth organization of the camp. "This game is directed against the Palestinian people, since As-Sadat wants to have an agreement with Israel behind our back and at our expense".

"As-Sadat has no right whatsoever to represent our people and to speak on its behalf", says member of the bureau of the workers organization Ali Mugrabi. "As to the United States, the initiator of the Camp David meeting, it has always been coming out against the progressive forces, it has always been siding with reaction. That was the case in Vietnam, this is the case now in the Middle East", A. Mugrabi said. "The United States is seeking to knock together with Egypt's participation a reactionary military bloc in order to suppress the progressive and liberation movements of Arab peoples", he stressed.

The Palestinians speak with wrath of their hard existence. But all of them are confident of the righteousness of their cause. "We are not losing the hope of return to the land of ancestors", says 60-year-old Aref, who has been living away from home for more than 20 years. An earnest of our victory is assistance of our Arab brothers and friends, above all the Soviet Union which has always been siding with the Palestinian people".

Even a brief acquaintance with the life of the Palestinians in the Ash-Shatillah camp is enough to feel the atmosphere of restrained sternness, bitterness and hope which reigns in it. It is impossible to break the will or destroy the whole peole, the heroic struggle of which is backed by the whole of the progressive mankind.

SCIENTIFIC, CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH KUWAIT

LD122155Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] On 11 September, Kuwait and the Soviet Union signed a 2-year agreement for scientific and cultural exchange. Under it, the Soviet Union will send teachers to Kuwait to teach the Russian language at Kuwaiti University. The agreement also provides for teaching Kuwaiti students in Soviet higher education institutes and for Soviet doctors to work in Kuwait.

The agreement reflects the desire of both countries to strengthen and develop bilateral relations based on the principles of complete equality, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs. Kuwait fully appreciates this cooperation, which helps in solving existing economic and cultural issues. Special attention is paid in Kuwait to preparing scientific and technical cadres, very much needed by the developing economy of the country.

Major experience has been gained in the field of Soviet-Arab cooperation. Each year, thousands of Arab cadres trained in the Soviet Union or in their own countries become builders of a new life in the Arab countries.

SYRIAN PAPER PRAISES KHADDAM'S RECENT VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD122132Y Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, September 12. TASS--The newspaper AL-BA'TH describes the recent official friendly visit to Moscow by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister, minister for foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, and his talks with Soviet leaders, as useful and fruitful.

The visit, the newspaper stresses, was held against the background of the complicated situation in the Middle East, when interna[illegible] Zionism and American imperialism are trying to worsen relations between Arab s[illegible] and the Soviet Union in the attempts to build up their influence in the Middle East.

However, the Syrian-Soviet negotiations, AL-BA'TH points out, upset their calculations to show that relations between our countries remain firm and friendly. They serve the cause of establishing a just peace in the Middle East.

IZVESTIYA NOTES LIBYAN ANNIVERSARY, AL-QADHDHAFI REMARKS

LD1114O1Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Special correspondent R. Moseyev dispatch: "Celebrations in Tripoli"]

[Text] Tripoli--The celebrations devoted to the ninth anniversary of the 1 September revolution ended in the Libyan capital with a demonstration by many thousands of people.

Thousands of workers from the capital's enterprises, employees of state institutions and fellahin from nearby cooperatives filed through the streets and squares of Tripoli. An exhibition of samples of the output of national industry demonstrating Libya's achievements in the economic sphere was held on the Square of Fallen Heroes.

The press is noting that the positions of the young Arab state in the international arena have strengthened considerably--something to which the firm policy pursued by Libya on the questions of a Near East settlement, its comprehensive support for the national liberation movement in Africa and the Near East and strengthening cooperation with the USSR have contributed.

Libyan political and social circles are drawing particular attention to the participation in the ceremonies of a Soviet Government delegation headed by P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In a speech marking the ninth anniversary of Revolution Day on the Square of Fallen Heroes, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the Libyan General People's Congress, made a high assessment of the Soviet-Libyan friendly relations and expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for its support of the Libyan people in their struggle to strengthen their independence.

He proclaimed Libya's negative attitude toward any separate actions for a settlement in that region. Libya, he said, categorically opposes any agreement that may be signed in defiance of the will of the Arab nation, whether in Jerusalem, the White House or Camp David. Al-Qadhdhafi stressed the necessity of achieving broader Arab unity.

BRIEFS

LIBYAN CHARGE'S RECEPTION--Moscow, September 8, TASS--Charge d'Affaires of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to the Soviet Union I. Tajuri held a reception today on the occasion of the national holiday. Present at the reception was Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Kurban Khalilov and other officials. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0612 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD]

GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES HOME FROM USSR

LD111258Y Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Athens, September 11, TASS--The Greek Foreign Minister Y. Rallis has returned home on completing his official visit to the USSR. He told Greek newsmen that the visit was fruitful. "I have seen for myself that the Soviet side, just like we, wants a further improvement of relations between the two countries," Y. Rallis stressed.

On his way to Athens Y. Rallis made a stopover in Thessalonika, where he informed Prime Minister Karamanlis about his talks with Soviet leaders.

TEXT OF JOINT GREEK-SOVIET COMMUNIQUE ON RALLIS VISIT

AT121515Y Athens TO VIMA in Greek 12 Sep 78 p 6 AT

[Text] The following joint Greek-Soviet communique was simultaneously released in Athens and Moscow yesterday:

On an invitation from the Soviet Government, Greek Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis officially visited the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics between 4 and 10 September 1978.

Rallis and his entourage also visited Leningrad and Kiev where they had the opportunity to see various aspects of the Soviet people's life.

During his stay in the Soviet Union Rallis was received by A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Rallis presented Kosygin with a message from Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis. On behalf of the Soviet Government Kosygin invited Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis to make an official visit to the Soviet Union.

Talks were conducted between Yeoryios Rallis, foreign minister of Greece, and Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, in a friendly spirit and in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, covering questions of Greek-Soviet relations and the prospect of their expansion, as well as international issues of mutual interest.

The two sides expressed their deep satisfaction over the situation in regard to political, economic and cultural relations between the Republic of Greece and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which are developing on the basis of mutual respect, independence, sovereignty, equality, nonintervention in internal affairs and mutual interest.

They noted the traditional ties between the peoples of the two countries and expressed their conviction that expansion and deepening of bipartite cooperation responds to the interests of the Greek and the Soviet peoples and fully corresponds to the principles of the UN Charter and the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

It was noted with satisfaction that during recent years a number of interstate agreements were signed between Greece and the USSR which include the long term trade agreement, the merchant marine agreements, agreements on scientific and technical cooperation and others, which contribute to the further improvement and expansion of their relations in the political, economic and cultural sectors and to strengthening their mutual understanding.

During examination of the prospects of Greek-Soviet relations the two sides expressed their preparedness to continue their efforts toward further development and expansion of their relations and to pursue a policy of friendship on the basis of neighborliness, peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial cooperation.

A consular agreement and an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the Republic of Greece and the USSR were signed during the Greek foreign minister's visit to the Soviet Union. It was agreed that general consulates of Greece and the USSR should be established in Odessa and Thessalonika respectively. The ministers expressed their conviction that the signing of further agreements would give additional impetus to the positive development of bipartite Greek-Soviet relations.

The two sides considered as useful the practice of political consultations and the exchange of views which has been established between them on bipartite issues and international problems of mutual interest and agreed to continue this practice in the future.

They expressed their satisfaction over existing ties between the parliaments of the two countries.

During the talks the parties examined bipartite economic relations and expressed their satisfaction over development of the volume of transactions during 1977. They agreed that the new trade agreement which was signed on 29 April 1977 created more favorable prerequisites for the development of trade and economic relations between Greece and the USSR. They expressed support for increasing the volume of trade transactions by both sides in support of specialization [dhiaforopoisis] in interconnection [dhiarthrosis] of trade between the two countries as provided for in the above mentioned agreement. The ministers stressed their desire for an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries and agreed to conduct consultations on this issue.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction over the current high level of cultural exchanges. They are convinced that the agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation will contribute to their further cooperation in the scientific and cultural sectors to the benefit of the two countries' peoples and the mutual enrichment of their civilizations. In this respect it was agreed that cooperation should be promoted between the authorities of the state archives as well as between the Greek Institute for Balkan Studies and the Institute of Slavic and Balkan Studies of Moscow.

During the visit Greek Foreign Minister Rallis met with P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology; M. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee on Foreign Economic Relations, and with Kusmin, first deputy minister of USSR foreign trade.

During the exchange of views on the international situation the two sides expressed their conviction that progress in detente for the purpose of strengthening international peace and security is the only logical basis for strengthening relations of mutual confidence and neighborliness between states irrespective of their political, economic and social systems, and they stressed the need to undertake efforts so that detente should become a continuous and general process on a world-wide scale.

The two sides agreed that full implementation of all the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe by all signatories is of special significance. Appreciating the results of the Belgrade conference the two sides noted that the conference reaffirmed the determination of member states of the Final Act to continue the detente process.

Greece and the Soviet Union expressed support for talks on an all-European level on questions of cooperation in the sectors of environmental protection, transportation and energy in accordance with the provisions of the Final Act as well as on the steps taken to date in this direction.

The two sides agreed to support the signing of a worldwide agreement on the nonuse of force in international relations.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the detente process be augmented by measures in the military sector. Regarding this they stressed the great significance of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of arms and armed forces in central Europe and stated their support of an agreement, mutually acceptable, and on the basis of the principle of maintenance of full security of all members including countries under a special status.

It was stressed that in order to guarantee worldwide and European security it is essential to have effective measures for ending the arms race and for the promotion of total and full disarmament both in conventional as well as in nuclear weapons under strict and effective control.

The two sides stressed the significance of a speedy signing of a Soviet-U.S. agreement in the talks on limiting strategic weapons.

The two sides are convinced that the signing of international agreements on the total and general ban of nuclear weapons tests would be a considerable practical step toward ending the arms race and toward strengthening peace and security in the entire world.

The two sides reaffirmed their support of the Treaty for the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and stressed the significance of its strict implementation. They also expressed the hope that all states will join this treaty. Although they fully support the existence of strict guarantees for the purpose of international cooperation in the sphere of peaceful use of nuclear energy and for the purpose of preventing a proliferation of nuclear weapons, the two sides also affirmed that these guarantees are not and should not be an obstacle to the attainment of nuclear energy technology for peaceful purposes.

The two sides reiterated the devotion of their two countries to the principles and aims of the UN Organization and expressed full support in its efforts toward strengthening international peace, security and cooperation. The two sides favorably support an effort to strengthen the effectiveness of the United Nations on the basis of a strict implementation of this organization's charter.

The two ministers exchanged views on certain issues related to the current situation in the Mediterranean and expressed their readiness to undertake constructive efforts which would contribute to the strengthening of peace, security and cooperation in this area.

During the talks the two sides gave special attention to the Cyprus situation, which is a threat to peace and security in the area. [paragraph continues]

Greece and the USSR stressed the imperative need for a speedy solution to the Cyprus issue on the basis of the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, respect of its nonalined policy and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council on Cyprus.

The two sides exchanged views on the Middle East situation. They agreed that a total settlement and permanent peace in the area, on the basis of UN resolutions, could be achieved only through the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab lands occupied in 1967, the realization of the legal national rights of the Arab people of Palestine including the right to self-determination and recognition of the right of all nations of the area to live in peace and security.

During the examination of developments in Africa the two sides stressed the significance of respect for the independence, sovereignty, inviolability of frontiers and territorial integrity of all African states in accordance with the UN Charter and the resolutions of the Organization for African Unity.

The participants in the talks reaffirmed their determination to continue their efforts for agreed-upon solutions in reference to the new agreement on the Law of the Sea which could settle pending issues dealing with the use of world oceans and their resources. They consider it important that fundamental progress toward attaining this goal be made during the current session of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea. They also agreed that differences on Law of the Sea issues be settled through peaceful means and on the basis of generally accepted principles of international law and international practice bearing in mind the legal rights of all states.

The two sides consider that meetings and consultations conducted during the visit were useful and that they will promote further development of friendly cooperation between Greece and the Soviet Union.

Greek Foreign Minister Rallis officially invited Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, to visit Greece. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The date for the visit will be scheduled through diplomatic channels.

TURKISH MINISTER OF STATE STARTS VISIT TO USSR

LD121351Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report under general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] Turkish Minister of State Lutfi Dogan, accompanied by a group of religious figures, arrived in the Soviet Union 6 September at the invitation of Muftiy Ziyautdinkhan ibn Ishan Babakhan, chairman of the Spiritual Administration of the Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The guests will acquaint themselves with the life of Muslims in Central Asia and the Transcaucasus and visit Moscow and Leningrad.

TASS NOTES ANNIVERSARY OF TURKISH LIBERATION OF IZMIR

LD100714Y Moscow TASS in English 0607 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Izmir, September 9, TASS--TASS correspondent Dmitriy Markushev reports:

The city of Izmir and the whole of Turkey are marking today the anniversary of liberation of the city from foreign occupiers. 56 years ago, Turkish patriots under the command of Kemal Ataturk [word indistinct] foreign invaders and entered the city. The victory climaxed the struggle of the Turkish people against occupiers and paved the way for the construction of a new independent state.

In keeping with the tradition, September 9 is celebrated in Izmir particularly festively. The [word indistinct] parade in the city was opened today by former guerrillas. Dressed in colourful national costumes and wearing medals and weapons of the times of the struggle for independence, they drove through Izmir.

Upon completion of the festival march, the TASS correspondent talked with a group of old fighting men. They said that the Turks of the older generation, above all the participants in the war of independence, remember well the disinterested aid given by Soviet Russia to Turkey in those difficult years. Significant is the fact, the former guerrillas noted, that the first foreign-policy act of the Turkish Grand National Assembly was the address to Soviet Russia, and the first treaty signed was that of friendship and brotherhood between the Russian Federation and Turkey.

The former guerrillas spoke highly of the present stage of the development of Soviet-Turkish relations. They said that the recent visit to the Soviet Union of Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit and the political document signed in Moscow between Turkey and the USSR have not only opened new wide opportunities for broadening and deepening bilateral cooperation, but have also shown a good example of development of friendly relations between neighbor countries in spite of the difference in their social-economic systems.

MENGISTU SPEAKS AT ANNIVERSARY RALLY, ATTACKS PRC

LD1218402 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 12, TASS--New Ethiopia, which was born four years ago in the flame of the people's revolution, is firmly following the road of struggle against feudalism, imperialism and colonialism, the road of development of links and cooperation with the world socialist community, the working class movement and the progressive forces of the planet. This has been stated by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, who addressed a meeting in Addis Ababa. The meeting was held to mark the fourth anniversary of the overthrow of the feudal-monarchial regime in Ethiopia. Our revolution, he said, has the aim to fully eradicate the rule of exploiters and to build a society of equality and social justice.

Marking the fourth anniversary of the revolution, we should like to express our profound gratitude to the socialist countries, the African states and all peace-loving forces of the world, which gave us material, political and moral support in an hour of trial. On behalf of the broad popular masses of Ethiopia, I should like to thank the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union, the world's first socialist state, the main support of the working class, the progressive and national-liberation movements, for the really tremendous material and political assistance they have given us. We shall never forget either the fighting men of the revolutionary Cuba who shed together with our Ethiopian comrades their blood in the battle field, fighting for our cause, for the triumph of socialism. We express our gratitude to the peoples and the governments of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland and other countries.

In keeping with the program of the national democratic revolution, the foreign policy of our country is permeated with the spirit of proletarian internationalism, said the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council. Guided by the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence, we maintain relations with countries with different social systems and consolidate solidarity with the forces of socialism, progress and democracy. We clearly declare that we want to live in peace and cooperation with our neighbours.

Meanwhile, we resolutely denounce imperialism's manoeuvres in Africa, aimed at splitting the unity of the countries of the continent, and come out against the formation of any "inter-African force" which would serve as a tool of imperialist diktat. Ethiopia comes out against interference into internal affairs of African states and the practice of using mercenaries for overthrow of progressive governments. We back the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa against racist oppression and exploitation and express once again the most cordial gratitude to the countries of the socialist community for their all-round assistance to the African peoples, which are defending their legitimate rights from encroachments of imperialism, racism and colonialism.

Mengistu Haile Mariam strongly criticised the policy of the Chinese leadership whose reactionary essence, as he stressed, becomes increasingly more evident. The position of the Communist Party of China towards the progressive revolutionary forces in Chile, Egypt, Sudan, Vietnam and Angola, he said, has long been a cause of growing anxiety of the whole of the progressive mankind. This stand has led to China now playing no less reactionary antipopular role than imperialism. China suppresses revolutionary and liberation movements in the world, plays host to reactionary leaders and consolidates anti-popular forces at different continents, spurring them for aggressive actions.

Touching upon China's attitude to the Ethiopian revolution, the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia has said that at its initial stage the Peking leaders gave it some assistance, but later they tried to use this "assistance" for undermining the revolution from within and for splitting the ranks of the progressive forces. Arming the counterrevolutionary and separatist groupings, China in collusion with CIA bears responsibility for the death of many Ethiopians. Supplying arms to the Somali aggressors, China has become one of the states which were linked directly or indirectly with the intervention against Ethiopia. China trains mercenaries and separatists and supplies them with arms. They infiltrate into our territory from neighbouring countries.

Peking's leaders also backed the conspiracy of reactionary Arab regimes aimed at turning the Red Sea into "an Arab lake" and undermining the Ethiopian revolution. Our ultimate aim, said Mengistu Haile Mariam, is construction of a communist society. And we shall be resolutely laying bare the reactionaries and pseudo-revolutionaries, all those who speculate on the name of communism, being actually anti-communists. We reaffirm our unity and solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Afghanistan, Laos, and also with the struggle of Latin American peoples, specifically with the people of Chile fighting against the fascist Pinochet regime.

Castro Arrives

LD121254Y Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 12, TASS--Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba arrived here today for a state visit at the invitation of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia. From the airport, Fidel Castro proceeded to the Revolution Square where a mass meeting is held on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

Kuznetsov Delegation at Meeting

LD121624Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] Addis Ababa--A mass meeting was held here today on the fourth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. Emissaries of friendly countries were welcomed on the festive rostrum together with leaders of the Provisionsal Military Administrative Council.

"Included was the Soviet party and government delegation, led by Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

ETHIOPIAN FRIENDSHIP WITH SOCIALIST COMMUNITY PRAISED

LD122226Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1140 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Commentary by IZVESTIYA reporter Nikolay Petrovich Khokhlov: "Current Problems of International Life: Ethiopia--From Monarchy to Republic for the Fourth Anniversary of the Ethiopian Revolution"]

[Excerpts] It would seem that Africa has lost count of all the different sorts of military coups.

Many did not lead to a fundamental restructuring of social relations; indeed, the arena remained unchanged--new actors simply appeared. In Ethiopia, however, a group of soldiers carried out a popular democratic revolution aimed at breaking centuries-old feudal foundations and at decisively renewing the country on socialist principles. This is the principle difference between the Ethiopian events and other coups in Africa. In Ethiopia, from the very beginning, the revolution developed as an acute class struggle affecting all provinces, all villages, without exception.

A mass political campaign was unleashed in the country to explain the government's policy and to draw the peasantry, workers and intelligentsia and all progressive strata of Ethiopian society into the cause of transforming the country on new, revolutionary principles.

The events that took place in Ethiopia during the past 4 years have placed that country in the forefront of national liberation movements on the African Continent. There is enormous interest in Ethiopia. In terms of the difficulty of progress, the acuteness of internal and international problems, the attacks and pressure on it by the most aggressive imperialist circles, Ethiopia in the 1970s can only be compared to the memorable and dramatic adventures of the Congo in the 1960's--today's Zaire. These two large African states, despite differing final results of the protracted and tense struggle, symbolize two periods of modern African history. The sovereign Congo appeared on the continent's political map during a memorable year for Africa--the year when the collapse of the colonial system essentially began. Instead of colonies and dependent territories, sovereign countries arose one after the other.

The Ethiopian revolution came at the time when thanks to the liberation movement, a problem was facing the peoples of Africa: the historical task of completely and finally eliminating the system of colonialism and racism in the south of Africa; when the entire continent, with the exception of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia, consists today of independent sovereign states. Ethiopia declared openly and decisively its total support for the national liberation movement in the south of the continent, and opposes the intrigues of the Western military circles in Africa.

Conditions are still difficult in Ethiopia, and we have no desire to portray the strained everyday life of this country in a rosy light. There are several hopeful and inspring factors, including the long and firm friendship of our peoples and our countries, which is of enormous importance. It is interesting to note that the Russian public in the last century has followed events in distant Ethiopia, and profoundly sympathized with the liberation struggle of the Ethiopian people. Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoy, whose 150th birth anniversary is now being marked by the Soviet people and all of humanity, condemned Italian aggression against Ethiopia. This example is very striking: The Ethiopian people, after the great victory of Stalingrad, sent the town on the Volga a shield finished in gold. Ethiopian papers wrote than that this gift strengthened the solidarity of the Russian and Ethiopian peoples in the common struggle against facism, and stressed that the Soviet Union was the only large state to condemn the Italian aggression against this African country at the League of Nations.

It is quite natural that the Ethiopian revolution should have significantly widened the basis of cooperation between our countries. The Soviet Union, at the very beginning of the historical changes in Ethiopia, sided with the friendly people.

These fraternal relations were officially confirmed in the declaration on the principl of friendly mutual relations and cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia, as well as the joint Soviet-Ethiopian communique signed in Moscow in May 1977.

Modern Ethiopia, defending its independence and integrity, is determined to build a new society. The sympathy of the Ethiopian workers is on the side of socialism. It is quite natural that our country, which opened up to humanity a new way of life--socialism and communism--should welcome and approve the path followed so courageously and purposefully by the glorious people of revolutionary Ethiopia. We use this pleasant reason to cordially congratulate friendly Ethiopia on the anniversary of the revolution that opened a new, bright page in the history of this country and all of Africa.

OGARKOV RECEIVES NIGERIAN NAVY CHIEF OF STAFF

LD121337Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] On 7 September Rear Admiral M.A. Adelanwa, member of the Supreme Military Council of Nigeria and chief of staff of the navy, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit, was received by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister.

A friendly talk took place on questions of mutual interest.

Fleet Adm S.M. Yegorov, chief of the Navy General Staff, took part in the talk.

N.C.O. Olaitan, Nigerian ambassador to the USSR, and Lt Col (N.Z. Adama), defense attache, attended the meeting.

AMBASSADOR TO CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE REPLACED

LD121347Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 78 p 6 LD

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Aleksey Fyodorovich Naumov as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Central African Empire.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium released Comrade Evgeniy Nikolayevich Melnikov from his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Central African Empire in connection with his transfer to other work.

SOUTH ASIA

REPORTAGE ON INDIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER'S VISIT

Kosygin, Vajpayee Meeting

LD122113Y Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 12, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin received in the Kremlin today Indian Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who is on an official friendly visit in the Soviet Union.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the state of friendly goodneighbour relations existing between the USSR and India, and noted mutual striving for a further broadening and deepening of Soviet-Indian cooperation on a durable and mutually beneficial basis in all fields and, in particular, in the implementation of the agreements reached during the visit to the USSR of Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

In discussing topical international issues, special attention was devoted to questions in connection with the strengthening of international security, disarmament and liquidation of the existing seats of military tension. Mutual striving was stressed of the Soviet Union and India for ensuring peace and security in the Asian Continent.

The meeting was held in a friendly cordial atmosphere.

ISI Reports Meeting

BK130913Y Delhi ISI in English 0832 GMT 13 Sep 78 BK

[Excerpts] Soviet Prime Minister Aleksey Kosygin told Minister of External Affairs Atal Bihari Vajpayee on September 12 that the Soviet Union would do everything possible to further strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two countries, reports PTI.

At a meeting in the Kremlin lasting an hour and 45 minutes the Soviet leader noted "there is no dark spot on the fabric of our relations and we will do everything to further strengthen them."

The two leaders spent a great deal of time discussing economic strategy and philosophy of planning. In the sphere of foreign relations Kosygin welcomed healthy developments in India's relations with its neighbours.

Kosygin opened discussions by convening greetings of the Soviet leadership to Prime Minister Morarji Desai, whom he described as a cogent and intelligent thinker. Kosygin told Vajpayee that Desai's talks in Moscow last October, when he gave his assessments of world events, had left a deep impression. He observed that Desai and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev were in constant touch with each other through letters, and the Indian leader's views on current issues where greatly appreciated in Moscow.

He paid a tribute to Vajpayee saying that he was not only external affairs minister in charge of relations with all countries but cochairman of the Indo-Soviet joint commission with special responsibility to look after the interests of both India and the Soviet Union.

Kosygin said that the Indian national exhibition in Moscow last month which he had visited showed the development India had made as well as great skills and capabilities of its people.

Vajpayee explained the Janata government's priorities in economic development--to raise employment potential through development of labour intensive industries in the small-scale sector and industries based on agriculture without detriment to attention and resources allocated to heavy industry.

Vajpayee enumerated the steps India had taken to improve its ties with its immediate neighbours.

With Prime Minister Kosygin at the meeting were First Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Maltsev and Soviet Ambassador in India Yuliy Vorontsov. Indian Ambassador I.K. Gujral and Foreign Secretary Jagat Mehta accompanied Vajpayee.

More on Gromyko-Vajpayee Talks

LD121621Y Bombay PTI in English 1542 GMT 12 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Moscow, Sept 12 (PTI)--India and the Soviet Union reaffirmed stability of their many-faceted relations in the 90-minute opening round of talks between the minister of external affairs, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko here today.

Developments in India's relations with neighbours, China claiming particular interest, besides the strains in detente, the conflict in Indochina and the strivings of the non-aligned movement were gone over in general terms.

These topics would figure again together with other questions of international relations in the further talks scheduled for the two ministers and the meeting Mr Vajpayee will have in the Kremlin with Prime Minister Aleksey Kosygin.

India's claim that a new, improved climate of confidence, mutual trust and understanding was beginning to prevail in the relations between the countries of the Indian subcontinent as a result of the recent initiatives, was well taken. In fact the Soviet side heartily welcomed the trends and in later discussions is bound to seek more details, as the Soviet policy in the region as a whole had taken its orientation from kinship with India.

Mr Vajpayee, who led the discussions after preliminary greetings from the host and spoke in Hindi, said India wished to improve its relations with China as part of its policy of normalising and improving ties with the neighbours.

Mr Vajpayee made a rapid survey of the history of Sino-Indian relations and the recent steps like exchange of trade, cultural and sports delegations and journalists. The Janata government was continuing the process of normalisation which had been started even before its election.

The effort on India's part was obviously to show the range of interests involved in this process and what would be in the focus when Mr Vajpayee went to China next month without spelling them out as such.

From the Soviet side, its own assessment of domestic and foreign policy developments in China was given, and presumably in sharp and bitter terms. Mr Gromyko was believed to have wound up the exposition saying his use of strong language was not for the love of it, but the use of soft language which they might have liked in relation to China would subserve principled Soviet opposition to war.

Indochina has not yet figured in the Soviet contribution, but Mr Vajpayee referred to India's relations with Vietnam and the assistance it rendered to Vietnam's reconstruction which it regarded as its sacred duty.

He did not seek to pin the blame on one or the other for the conflict, but stressed the need to eradicate hotbeds of tension and conflict, whether it was in the Horn of Africa or Southeast Asia for, as long as they continued to fester, it would become difficult for the developing countries to devote their attention and resources to basic tasks of reconstruction.

Initially, greeting Mr Vajpayee and welcoming the opportunity for an exchange of views his visit had afforded, Mr Gromyko expressed the confidence that the visit would not only reaffirm the strong ties of friendship and multisided cooperation between the two countries but lead to further strengthening and enrichment of these ties.

TASS Reports Gromyko-Vajpayee Speeches

LD122010Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1624 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

["USSR-India: In a Friendly Atmosphere"--TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Moscow--Andrey Gromyko hosted a luncheon [today] in honor of Indian [Foreign minister] Vajpayee, during which speeches were exchanged.

In welcoming his guest, Andrey Gromyko said: Soviet-Indian relations are developing along an upward line to the benefit of both our countries and in the interests of universal peace and international security. They are based firmly on the 1971 Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, and serve as a good example of fruitful development of relations between states belonging to differing social and political systems. Time is the best check on the correctness of any foreign policy course. The course of cooperation between the Soviet Union and India has passed such a test. As Leonid Brezhnev said: "The strength of the bonds of good will uniting the peoples of these great countries, their mutual respect, sympathy and movement toward each other have undergone tests in various situations--in both the mild weather and the severe storms in the sea of international relations.... Our friendship has passed these tests with honor! It has convincingly shown its value for our peoples; for the security of our common interests; for the security of our countries; and for the cause of peace throughout the world."

Top-level contacts are of tremendous significance for the development of Soviet-Indian cooperation. Each meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and India has raised our relations to a qualitatively new and higher level. This was again confirmed by the talks in Moscow with Prime Minister Desai last year, which enabled considerable progress to be made in many directions.

The Soviet Union and India have achieved good results in the development of economic, commercial and scientific-technical cooperation. These are important fields of our relations.

There is every justification for concluding that as a whole, Soviet-Indian relations have reached a mature level. And this is as it should be--after all, these relations are founded not on passing considerations, but on the long-term vital interests of our peoples.

We experience profound satisfaction over the fact that fruitful cooperation, aimed at strengthening peace and international security, and against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination, has become firmly established in the practice of interstate relations.

There is every reason to believe that in future as well there will be great opportunities for Soviet-Indian cooperation in international politics. Two of the world's major states can do a great deal to strengthen peace and the security of the peoples.

In disarmament questions, our countries hold close positions and are unanimous in saying that disarmament is one of the most burning and urgent problems of present-day international politics. One cannot fail to see that a dangerous situation is at hand when new, more lethal kinds of weapons systems such as the neutron bomb can in many respects negate the positive things that have been achieved in the last few years in holding the arms race in check.

The Soviet Union has proposed an extensive disarmament program, its main provision being the end of nuclear weapons production and the curtailment and complete liquidation of nuclear reserves.

The fact that there has not yet been progress in banning nuclear weapons causes legitimate anxiety throughout the world. This is why the Soviet Union has come out with a new initiative to conclude an international convention on strengthening security guarantees for nonnuclear states. The implementation of this initiative would make a substantial contribution to preventing the proliferation of nuclear arms and thus to lessening the threat of a nuclear war.

Both the Soviet Union and India are interested in seeing that Asia becomes a continent of peace, security, neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation. In our opinion, this can be reliably insured only through joint efforts by all Asian states in a form that they could work out together and that would be most acceptable to them. The objective prerequistes for this exist; one needs to use them.

This is particularly important in connection with the fact that forces are active in the world--and the Asian Continent is no exception--that do not conceal their dislike for detente, the leading trend in the development of world events. What they would like best would be a turn in international affairs toward war, toward a new conflict, which would be catastrophic for all mankind. They have openly set a course for militarization; they are stepping up military preparation they urge a further buildup of the arms race; they are trying to exacerbate the international situation.

The aggressive nature of Peking's great-power, hegemonistic policy in recent times is becoming increasingly clear. The clearest example of this is seen in the crude provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Can one afford to display hesitation on this situation? The schemings by those forces hostile to universal peace and international security in Asia must be rebuffed--and resolutely at that. It is essential that their aggressive designs and expansionist impulses be exposed and brought down in time.

It is for this reason that we have persistently appealed to all Asian states to combine forces for insuring peace in Asia.

In one of your speeches, Mr Minister, you noted with justification that "the delicate fabric of international peace could be torn to shreds at any time," and that this would undoubtedly have negative consequences for the people. We share that concern and feel that for the sake of international security it is essential to strengthen the unity of the peace-loving forces, since this unity is the most reliable guarantee of lasting peace.

Your present visit, the minister said in conclusion, is undoubtedly a step on the path of the further consolidation of traditional Soviet-Indian friendship, which our peoples are unswervingly following.

In his reply speech, A.B. Vajpayee said that the constant exchange of opinions between the leaders of both countries has become a good tradition in Soviet-Indian relations. And we have also had useful talks today that have shown a complete identity of views on important international problems of mutual interest.

Indian-Soviet relations are developing in an atmosphere of trust; they are constantly deepening and broadening. The joint Indian-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has just ended its work successfully after having made a study of new possibilities for mutually advantageous economic cooperation in various spheres and having outlined a long-term program defining our economic links up to 1990.

The Soviet Union is in third in the order of India's trading partners. Bilateral trade is becoming more and more varied, and our cooperation extends to more and more complex fields of technology. Last month, the Indian national exhibition was held in the Soviet capital. More than 1.5 million Soviet citizens visited it and were able to learn about contemporary India--in whose progressive development the Soviet Union plays a very important role that compares favorably with that of certain other countries.

I would like to note with satisfaction, continued A.B. Vajpayee, that Indian-Soviet friendship is firm, stable and does not depend on temporary influences in the complex international situation. The principles of our relations, based on respect for the other's social system, was formulated more than 20 years ago. Since then, there have never been any doubts about it. We are united by devotion to peace and the rejection of war as a means of solving international disputes.

We resolutely reject the theory of the inevitability of war. Given the present level of technological development there is no alternative to detente--a view that we share with you. We therefore welcome detente in Europe and cannot agree with those who doubt its vital necessity and the necessity for it to develop and strengthen.

Our relations with the Soviet Union, the minister said further, are based on the Peace, Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, which is called upon to promote strengthening of peace and security and is not aimed against any third country. These same aims are also served by the joint Soviet-Indian declaration signed in Moscow last year. Our countries are waging a joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and all forms of economic and social injustice. It is with a complete recognition of our responsibility toward the world that we particularly stress the need for disarmament--both nuclear and nonnuclear.

India is against a policy of confrontation. This is not only because we are a developing country and want to devote all our resources for economic and social development, but also because we feel that all countries can and must make their contribution to making the international situation healthier.

A.B. Vajpayee referred to the need to solve other international problems and noted that the failure to solve the Near East problem was a serious threat to peace. India and the Soviet Union, he said, resolutely urge the liquidation of the consequences of Israel's aggression and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine. We oppose the policy of apartheid and racism in Africa. The existing borders between African countries must be respected and world public opinion must come to the aid of those peoples defending them against external pressure and subversive activities.

It is a tragedy that Indochina, which had fought imperialism so long, should once more have become the focus of a policy of tension and conflict. We believe that these countries should live in peace, in a situation of respect for their national aspirations.

We aim to make our policy contribute to expanding the zone of peace and counteract the consequences of tension, which is an obstacle to wide international cooperation.

In its policy, India adheres to the principle of nonalinement. We believe that this movement must oppose the policy of multilateral military blocs and the temptation to use them against the peace-loving peoples. In conformity with the international principles of equality, noninterference and mutual respect, India strives for the creation of an atmosphere of trust and goodwill in relations between the countries in southern Asia.

We hope that these efforts will promote a lessening of tension in other places and will meet with approval from all states interested in the true progress of the peoples of this subcontinent.

In conclusion, Vajpayee expressed conviction that Soviet-India relations will grow unswervingly stronger for the purpose of endorsing an atmosphere of cooperation based on respect for the equal rights of all countries and peoples.

REDDY THANKS SOVIET LEADERS FOR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

LD121339Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

Personally and on behalf of the Government and people of India I thank your excellencies for your warm congratulations on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of India's independence.

I fully share your conviction that in the coming years close and cordial bilateral relations will continue to strengthen in the interests of our peoples, as well as in the interests of the cause of peace and stability.

I take this opportunity to convey my very best wishes for health and well-being to your excellencies and for further progress and prosperity to the friendly people of the USSR.

[Signed] Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of India.

MOSCOW DISCUSSES PHAM VAN DONG'S TALKS IN THAILAND

LD130003Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Pham Van Dong, premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has ended his visit to Thailand. The results of the talks, laid down in the joint communique, reflect the fact that both sides have attained mutual understanding on a whole range of problems of mutual interest. First and foremost, steps were taken aimed to eliminate some of the consequences of the prolonged war in Indochina. In the fifties, during the anticolonial struggle in Vietnam, thousands of that country's inhabitants, escaping from the calamities of war and persecution by colonialists, were forced to leave their homeland and seek refuge in Thailand. In the course of the talks, which were held in Bangkok, both sides agreed to establish a committee for the repatriation of the Vietnamese wishing to return home.

The communique on the results of Pham Van Dong's visit points to the need to develop bilateral economic cooperation. Particular attention will be devoted to the questions of trade and cooperation in the field of agriculture, fishing, and postal and telegraph communications. The leaders of both countries expressed the view that the strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Thailand will serve the cause of peace, stability, and prosperity in Southeast Asia. They have also stressed that both sides will refrain from interfering in each other's internal affairs, from supporting direct or indirect subversive activity, and from using force or threatening to use it.

Noting the importance of the Thailand-Vietnam talks, Prime Minister of Thailand Chamanan said: Our meeting is a good example of peaceful contacts between two countries with different social systems.

The public and press of the countries of Southeast Asia followed with interest the progress of the Vietnamese-Thai meeting. A number of observers note that the meeting and its results can influence favorably the improvement of the situation in that area of the globe. However, the strengthening of friendly relations between Vietnam and Thailand is not to everyone's liking. Trying to subject [illegible] Burma and Kampuchea have embarked on a malicious anti-Vietnamese campaign. While engaging in idle talk about friendship with Bangkok, those countries at the same time grossly interfere in Thailand's internal affairs and are organizing a variety of subversive activities against it. Peking is actively helping the Khmer Rouge who are perpetrating subversive activity inside the country, and Phnom Penh is provoking armed border conflicts. It is doubtful that anyone would seriously need to the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] because their aim is clear to all, and this aim is to [illegible] mistrust among the peoples of Southeast Asia who are striving toward the strengthening of peace and security in that area, and toward the development [illegible] on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence.

Proposal for [illegible]

[illegible] Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT [illegible] 78

[Unattributed commentary: "The Road to Peace"]

[Text] SRV Premier Pham Van Dong is currently visiting Thailand. He will also visit other ASEAN members and Burma.

It is anticipated that one topic is his talks with leaders of the countries he visits will be the proposal recently endorsed by Vietnam for establishing a zone of peace and neutrality in Southeast Asia. On this, our station observer writes the following commentary: The majority of countries in this region have already expressed support for the proposal for establishing a zone of peace and neutrality in Southeast Asia. As everyone knows, this proposal was originally made by Malaysia and later become the joint political program of the five ASEAN members. In June this year, the SRV formally endorsed the zone's establishment. Hence, all countries in the region are linked by a common goal--to strengthen security and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Judging from statements by Southeast Asian leaders, the establishment of a zone of peace and neutrality is primarily aimed at preventing big powers from interfering in the internal affairs of these countries. As you can see, after the U.S. aggressors were driven out of Indochina, a healthy political atmosphere prevailed in the region. The ASEAN members adopted, or are adopting effective measures to promote a healthy atmosphere, for instance, Thailand closed down all U.S. military bases. The Philippine Government has taken steps to control U.S. military bases in the Philippines. Official spokesmen for the ASEAN countries have repeatedly assured that nobody will be allowed to turn their organization into a military bloc protected by the big powers.

Peking received no response from Southeast Asian countries on its call for setting up an "anti-Soviet united front." Vietnam has supported the establishment of a zone of peace and neutrality in Southeast Asia and called for safeguarding the principles which are conducive to achieving this goal, that is, mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonaggression, noninterference in other countries' internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. In fact, Vietnam has established relations with other countries on the basis of these principles and has thus been welcomed by the ASEAN members.

Vietnam proposed that, in order to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and neutrality, a country should not allow its territory to be used by others for building military bases aimed at carrying out aggression and interference against Southeast Asian countries. As you know, both Vietnam and the Philippines have mutually agreed to undertake this obligation. The ASEAN members have praised Vietnam's endorsement of a zone of peace and neutrality in Southeast Asia. The ASEAN Standing Committee will soon discuss Vietnam's stand on this question. NEW STRAIT TIMES of Malaysia recently said: The ASEAN members praise Hanoi's proposal as an active move aimed at further stabilizing the region.

The establishment of a zone of peace and neutrality in Southeast Asia is an urgent task because the present Peking leadership is pursuing an increasingly aggressive policy. In fact, all countries in the region are targets of Peking's hegemonism. Peking has made unreasonable territorial claims on some Southeast Asian countries. The PRC has manipulated pro-Peking terrorists to carry out sabotage activities against Burma, Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines. It has also stepped up efforts to send special agents to Indonesia and has begun to carry out sabotage activities against Laos. But Peking's hegemonic design is most obviously seen from its attitude toward Vietnam. The Chinese ruling clique has actually used its Kampuchean puppets to start an undeclared war against the neighboring country. The Peking authorities have pursued an anti-Vietnamese policy by fabricating the so-called question of "persecuted Overseas Chinese in Vietnam" because the SRV implements an independent policy and is unwilling to bow to Peking's coercion.

The overwhelming majority of Southeast Asian countries hope that the establishment of a zone of peace and neutrality in the region will bring about a fine future for them. The Chinese leadership is trying to ruin their hope by carrying out aggression in the region.

CAMBODIAN GOVERNMENT CHANGES EXPECTED IN COMING MONTHS

LD121321Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[TASS reports under general heading: "Resistance Is Growing"]

[Text] Hanoi, 7 September--The army newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN has published a series of articles on Cambodia. The author of these articles had meetings and talks with Cambodian refugees and prisoners of war, and with soldiers and officers who deserted from the Cambodian Army. Many of these people had leaflets of the "Patriotic Revolutionary Forces of 203 Military District" addressed to the Cambodian people and servicemen of this country. The leaflets call for a step up in the struggle against the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime in Cambodia and for the restoration of justice on Cambodian soil.

The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary group, one of the leaflets states in particular, does not conceal its face as the minion of the reactionary Chinese leadership in unleashing war against Vietnam. It is thus striving to deceive the people and plunge our fellow countrymen into a war against the fraternal Vietnamese people, who have long been our close combat friends and who won with us a glorious victory over imperialism.

Paris, 7 September--In an article on Cambodia LES ECHOS writes: The situation in this country has become serious and even critical; the consequences of the war can be felt even in Phnom Penh; its crack troops have been called and sent to the "front." Chinese soldiers in Cambodian military uniform have been insuring the safety of the capital for almost 2 months now.

Partisans have been operating energetically in the Svay Rieng region, near "Parrot's Beak," close to Lomphat and in the Siem Reap region.

The Cambodian economy is unable to withstand a prolonged burden. It is perfectly obvious that without Chinese support the Phnom Penh regime would already have collapsed.

The increase of Chinese aid will undoubtedly lead to a change in the composition of the Cambodian Government. The Chinese evidently have another group in reserve untainted by the repressions but equally anti-Vietnamese and anti-Soviet. Changes of this sort could occur in the next few months.

VNA REPORTS CAMBODIAN AGGRESSION ALONG BORDER

LD121830Y Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, September 12, TASS--The Kampuchean authorities are continuing aggressive actions on the south-western border of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. As the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY reports, Kampuchean troops attacked border areas in Tay Ninh and Long An provinces on September 6 and 7. Some populated localities in Ang Iang and Dong Thap provinces were shelled by the Kampuchean side on September 10. The Kampuchean authorities, says the report by the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY, are sending into Vietnam's territory special detachments for reconnaissance operations. In some areas of Gia Lai-Kon Tum and Song Be provinces they made an attempt to cross in boats into Vietnam's territory.

Units of the Vietnamese People's Army launched a number of counter-i attacks and put an end to the actions of the aggressors, the report says.

VIETNAMESE PRESIDENT THANKS USSR FOR ORDER OF OCTOBER

LD1308212 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Hanoi, 8 September, TASS--The presentation of the Order of the October Revolution to President Ton Duc Thang of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] took place in the presidential palace here today. This high award has been conferred upon him for his active part in the revolutionary movement and his great contribution to developing and strengthening fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and the SRV and in connection with his 90th birthday. Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the Communist Party and the SRV Government were present at the presentation.

Accepting the high award, Ton Duc Thang said: I express sincere gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the Order of the October Revolution. It is a great honor not only for myself personally but also for all communists and the people of Vietnam, who have warm and deep feelings for the Great October Socialist Revolution, the glorious Leninist party and the first socialist state in history--the reliable and loyal bulwark of the forces of revolution and peace on earth.

I am firmly confident that the combat solidarity, great friendship and fraternal cooperation closely linking our parties and countries and founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will continue to steadily strengthen and develop in the common struggle against imperialism and the forces of reaction and in the name of the ideals of socialism and communism. I wish the fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the glorious CPSU, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, successful fulfillment of the important tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress and a mighty and confident advance of the land of the soviets along the path of building communism.

Thanks Brezhnev for Birthday Greetings

LD1213452 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

I express heartfelt thanks to you for the cordial congratulation and warm wishes sent on the occasion of my 90th birthday. I take this opportunity to express also sincere gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet for awarding me the Order of the October Revolution.

I am confident that the great friendship, combat solidarity and fraternal cooperation on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism linking our parties and countries will develop steadily and successfully in the interests of the peoples of both countries, in the name of the struggle of the peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

I wish the fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU headed by you, esteemed Leonid Ilich, successful fulfillment of the imposing tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress and confident and swift advance along the road of communist building.

I wish you, dear Comrade Brezhnev, good health and great successes in your noble work.

[Signed] Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

LINH RECALLS BREZHNEV SUPPORT PLEDGE IN LENINGRAD SPEECH

LD121101Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[A. Gervash report: "Machine-Tool Builders Receive Vietnamese Guests"]

[Excerpts] Leningrad, 25 August--A delegation of Vietnamese trade unions headed by Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions of Vietnam, which is in Leningrad, today visited the Ilich plant. This enterprise is a collective member of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society. Here in the shop where raceway machining lathes are assembled, a Soviet-Vietnamese friendship rally was held.

With warm applause the machine-tool builders welcomed a speech by Nguyen Van Linh, head of the Vietnamese delegation, who conveyed fraternal greetings to the working people of the city of Lenin from the working people and trade union members of Vietnam. The delegation head said that the members had been greatly impressed by the successes of Leningrad workers in increasing labor efficiency and in struggling for the speediest fulfillment of the 5-year plan plans.

"We need peace to heal our wounds, eliminate the aftermath of the war as quickly as possible, and turn our country into a highly developed socialist state," Nguyen Van Linh said.

On behalf of the Vietnamese working people, the delegation head expressed confidence that no intrigues against their free country would be able to prevent it from achieving this aim. This is because it has the mighty support of the Soviet people and the other socialist countries on its side. He declared that the Vietnamese working class and all people gratefully received the words of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who said: "Today, when the Vietnamese people have to endure flagrant and unjust pressure from abroad, we once again assure fraternal Vietnam of firm support for its efforts to build a new society...."

In a unanimously adopted resolution the Leningrad workers declared that they will strengthen friendship and solidarity with the working people of Vietnam. Taking part in the rally were AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus and Oblast Trade Union Council Chairman B.S. Andreyev.

Members of the delegation visited Smolnyy. A discussion took place with Yu.F. Solovyev, first secretary of Leningrad Gorkom. The envoys of Vietnam's trade unions saw the historic auditorium and V.I. Lenin's study and rooms. Members of the delegation visited Razliv and met Vietnamese students studying at the Higher Trade Union School of Culture.

Today, the Vietnamese trade union delegation flew to Volgograd.

DPRK, SOVIET CALL FOR UNIFICATION OPPOSED BY U.S., CHINA

CW1206311 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 9 Sep 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The founding of the DPRK was a glorious page in the heroic history of the fraternal Korean people. The Korean people waged a protracted struggle for national and social liberation and won final victory in August 1945, when Soviet forces crushed the armed forces of militarist Japan in the Far East. Since then they have confidently embarked on the road of building a new socialist society.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Worker's Party Central Committee and president of the state, pointed out: Without the Soviet Union--the result of the Great October Revolution--and without the historic victories it won in defeating German fascism and Japanese militarism, Korea would still be under Japanese colonial oppression, and we could not possibly have established our own independent country, the DPRK, nor could we have achieved great success in the democratic construction to consolidate our national foundation.

All the achievements made by Democratic Korea in the years of socialist construction are the fruits of the Korean people's selfless labor. At the same time they are also fruits of the close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

The Soviet Union has helped Democratic Korea build and expand more than 70 industrial projects. These enterprises, completed and put into regular operation, not only satisfy Korea's domestic needs, but expand Korea's industrial exports. According to the 1976 and 1980 economic and technical cooperation agreements between the two countries, the Soviet Union also helps in the building of a series of very important projects.

The cooperation between the two countries has also continuously expanded in science and technology. There have been mutual exchanges of technological information. Korean scientists, along with scientists from other socialist countries, are doing research work at the Joint Nuclear Research Institute in the Soviet Union.

Due to joint action by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, imperialism's international blockade against Democratic Korea has gone bankrupt. Democratic Korea has established diplomatic relations with 91 countries. The discrimination against Democratic Korea in the United Nations, which continued for many years, has been eliminated. The Soviet Union, as well as the vast majority of UN members, firmly supports the implementation of the draft resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1975 on the withdrawal of all foreign forces from South Korea and effective measures to ease the tense situation between South and North Korea.

However, the South Korean regime and its protector, the United States, have turned a deaf ear and ignored the Korean people's just demand. Moreover, their position is fully supported by Peking. According to U.S. press reports, when the U.S. presidential adviser for national security affairs, Brzezinski, visited China not long ago, Chinese leaders tried their utmost to persuade him to obstruct plans to reduce U.S. troops in South Korea. This once again reveals the hideous features of Peking's politicians as doubledealers. They hypocritically talk about supporting the Korean people, but actually are colluding with the Korean people's most ferocious enemy.

In their greetings to Pyongyang on the 30th founding anniversary of the DPRK, Soviet leaders Brezhnev and Kosygin reaffirmed that the Soviet Union supports Democratic Korea's demand for withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea to allow the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The Soviet leaders also expressed their confidence that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries will continue to grow in the days ahead.

SOVIETS SEND ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO DPRK COUNTERPARTS

Ustinov to Chin-u

LD130941Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Army General Comrade O Chin-u, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces.

Esteemed comrade minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account, I send you and all servicemen in the Korean People's Army warm congratulations on the national holiday--the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK.

The Korean people, under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, are successfully building a new life, achieving further successes in socialist building.

Soviet servicemen, like all the Soviet people, highly value the friendship and cooperation between our countries and their armed forces and fully support the Korean people's just struggle for the peaceful democratic unification of their motherland.

On this noteworthy day, I wish the servicemen of the Korean People's Army new successes in combat and political training for the sake of strengthening the defense capability of their socialist motherland.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

AUCCTU Message

LD130935Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To the Central Committee of Korea's General Federation of Trade Unions:

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of Soviet workers, the kolkhoz peasantry and employees, the AUCCTU sends the working people and trade unions of the DPRK cordial congratulations on the national holiday--the 30th anniversary of the formation of the DPRK.

The creation of the republic opened up broad prospects for fundamental socioeconomic transformations and the building of a socialist society on Korean soil. Over the years of people's power, the working people of the DPRK have achieved significant successes in building a new life under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party and in fraternal cooperation with the countries of socialism. [paragraph continues]

We note with satisfaction that an important contribution to these achievements is made by the Korean trade unions, which mobilize workers and employees to take an active part in the building of socialism and which show concern for the good of the working people.

True to their international duty, our country's trade unions express confidence that the development of relations and cooperation with DPRK trade unions, based on the firm foundations of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will serve to further strengthen the friendship of the people of the USSR and the DPRK and successfully resolve the tasks of building socialism and communism in our countries. The Soviet working people stand firmly on the side of the just cause of the Korean people, who are struggling to end imperialist interference in their internal affairs, for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territory of South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful democratic basis.

On the national holiday we wish the working people and trade unions of the DPRK new successes in building socialism and fulfilling the tasks of the Second 7-Year Plan and in the struggle for the motherland's peaceful reunification.

May the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the working people and trade unions of the Soviet Union and the DPRK strengthen and develop.

SHITIKOV COMMENTS ON USSR-JAPAN RELATIONS

CW1102577 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 7 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Today, the Japanese Diet delegation led by Nikichi Shirahama, chairman of the Japanese House Budget Committee, continued its tour of Leningrad. The delegation is on the fourth day of an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Tonight the delegation is scheduled to leave Leningrad for Kiev.

The delegation's schedule yesterday was particularly important. In the morning it held talks with Soviet Premier Kosygin in the Kremlin. After the talks with Premier Kosygin, leader Shirahama and other members of the delegation visited the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium where they met Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union--one of the two chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet--and other Supreme Soviet deputies.

Chairman Shitikov explained the operations and activities of the Supreme Soviet and the rights of its deputies. Referring to problems involving USSR-Japan relations, he said: [Russian voice fading into Japanese translation]

The Soviet Union is always striving to develop its relations with Japan on the basis of neighborliness. This Soviet policy toward Japan was reaffirmed in the resolution of the 25th CPSU Congress and has been reiterated in speeches by Comrade Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, successes have been achieved in USSR-Japanese relations. Remarkable progress has been made in economics, fishery, scientific, technical and cultural exchanges. The trade volume between the two countries has increased more than 70 times during the past (?20 years); last year it exceeded 2.2 billion rubles. However, as Premier Kosygin pointed out in his talks with you, when in relation to the objective possibility of further expanding USSR-Japanese relations, these successes are not the final result. They should instead be regarded as a starting point; they are merely a token of what must be done to rapidly develop our relations.

In developing relations between two countries, reciprocity is required. Only when both sides show their interest can the desired results be produced. For this reason, it is particularly important for both sides not to succumb to the influence of those forces at home and abroad who are only concerned with their respective national interests and are displeased with the smooth development of USSR-Japan relations based on neighborliness.

Chairman Shitikov continued: The Soviet Union is sincere in dealing with problems concerning its relations with Japan and it lives up to what it says, as Premier Kosygin pointed out to you. I want to stress that there has been a spate of statements in Japan, including statements by its leaders, expressing the desire to develop friendly and neighborly relations with the Soviet Union. But we cannot say that these statements have been backed up by actual deeds. One such example is the Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty, signed on 12 August.

Objectively speaking, by signing the treaty on Peking's terms, Japan is in effect cooperating with the Peking leadership's anti-Soviet policy. Needless to say, this will not enhance faith in Japanese diplomacy. Japan has repeatedly stated that the treaty includes the provision that the present treaty shall not affect the position of either contracting party in relations with third countries, and that this provision neutralizes the anti-Soviet antihegemony provision. But I would like to ask you Japanese guests: Has China changed its interpretation of the hegemony clause? No, it has not. The Peking leaders have time and again stressed that the notorious antihegemony clause is the heart of the Japan-China treaty.

The Soviet Union never interferes in the internal affairs of other countries. It is up to Japan to decide what kind of relationship it will establish with China. But the contents of the Sino-Japanese treaty exceed the bounds of bilateral relations. Therefore, the Soviet Union cannot be indifferent to it. Because the Soviet Union is more concerned with peace and the security of all nations and the future of Soviet-Japanese relations than with anything else, we have stated our position concerning the Japan-China treaty.

We will strive to develop friendly relations between the USSR and Japan, expand exchanges between the legislative bodies of the two countries and strengthen neighborliness between the Soviet and Japanese people.

The chairman of the Council of the Union expressed thanks to delegation leader Shirahama for conveying the personal messages from speakers of both houses of the Japanese Diet. The Japanese Diet delegation was presented with gifts. Afterward the delegation toured the USSR Supreme Soviet building in the Kremlin.

TREATY WITH PRC FOSTERS JAPANESE MILITARISM

LD061509Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Article by S. Modenov: "Tokyo's Risky Step"]

[Text] The implications of the Japanese-Chinese treaty extend beyond the framework of the countries' bilateral relations. The document is formally called a "Treaty on Peace and Friendship." But, looked at objectively, its connection with "peace and friendship" is minimal.

It hinges on the provision, incorporated on the insistence of the Chinese side, that the parties to the treaty jointly oppose so-called "hegemony." It is known that Peking uses the false slogan of "hegemony" as a cover for its anti-Soviet course.

Tokyo now maintains that the anti-Soviet thrust of the "hegemony" clause is neutralized by another clause in the treaty--that the treaty has no bearing on the contracting parties' relations with third countries. But is this credible when China has not changed its interpretation of the concept of "hegemony" in any way? The Chinese leaders continue to tell everyone that by the struggle against "hegemonism" they mean the struggle against the Soviet Union and against all peace-loving states that resolutely oppose Peking's great-power aspirations and its claims to world domination.

The Japanese ruling circles' concession to Peking's importunity is bound to cause the gravest concern in the Soviet Union. Whether it likes it or not, by signing the treaty Japan has been drawn into the mainstream of the Maoists' policy, which is hostile toward our country. There is now no guarantee that, having made one concession to Peking, Tokyo will not take other steps dictated by China. This realization is causing anxiety in democratic circles in Japan itself and in neighboring states. The fact that Japan has been drawn into the mainstream of China's great-power aspirations will undoubtedly create an atmosphere conducive to the activation of Japanese militarism. Japanese and other information sources have recently been citing many new facts indicative of precisely this turn of events.

Tokyo is now stating Japan's intention to continue the course toward developing neighborly relations with the Soviet Union. As the KYODO news service reported, Japanese Prime Minister T. Fukuda stated that "Japan attaches great significance to relations with the Soviet Union." These are sensible words. But their true value will be realized later, it will be realized in the practical deeds that follow the words.

'IMPRESSIVE' JAPANESE MILITARIZATION CREATES TENSION

LD121544Y Moscow Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Its reported from Tokyo that the so-called Japanese national Self-Defense Forces have begun to reequip and modernize the Naval Air Force with the latest antisubmarine (P-3C) American-made planes. The Japanese newspaper YOMIURI notes in this connection that the modernization of the Navy's air force is merely a component part of a large scale program to strengthen Japan's military might. According to this, it is planned to create the newest types of missile arms and primarily ground-to-air and air-to-ground (?types). In the nearest future, American F-15 fighter planes will also be supplied to the Japanese Army and, parallel with the reequipment of the country's Air Force, the Japanese military are taking active steps to modernize the Navy as well. According to available data, Japanese shipbuilders are beginning to build rocket carriers, aircraft carriers and convoy ships.

The scale of Japan's military preparations is truly impressive. This may be judged from such a fact: The department of national defense has begun research on laser weapons and electronic means of conducting war. This program of the equipment of Japan's armed forces will cost the taxpayer over three (?trillion).

Meantime, there are certain Japanese generals who, despite the above, still think that the country's expenses on the so-called Self-Defense Forces are insufficient. Moreover, the head of the national Self-Defense Forces, Shin Kanemaru, declares that Japan's military expenses cannot be curtailed in any way. There are all indications that this statement reflects the true situation, since, in the coming 5 years, the Japanese Defense Agency has assigned twice as much money for strengthening and modernizing the Army as it did in the past two 5-year periods.

Japan's military efforts can already be felt today. As the American press notes, certain samples of arms produced in Japan are superior to similar American arms. If the high industrial and technical level of Japan's development is taken into account, notes the New York TIMES, than it becomes clear that the militarization of that country could take on a most unexpected scale. The reasonableness of this deduction may be confirmed by the recent report of the American Central Intelligence Agency on the state of the Japanese Army; in particular the opinion is expressed that Japan is on the verge of adopting a decision to create its own nuclear arms. It appears that the American CIA was not very far from the truth, for it was Takeo Fukuda himself who had noted in one of his speeches that there was a possibility that Japan would possess nuclear arms.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that the process of building up Japan's armed forces is a flagrant violation of the country's constitution, which, as is known, forbids Japan to have not only nuclear arms but any army altogether. The question naturally arises: For what purpose are the Japanese ruling circles pursuing such an openly militaristic course, and what aims do they have? The answer to this question can be found in the statements of certain Japanese military officials, who are already talking of the possibility of sending units of their army to those Asian countries where there are threats to Japan's political or economic interests. Consequently, the Japanese militarists are ready even today to violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the neighboring countries.

The fact that the Japanese ruling circles are clearly placing their stakes on a policy from a position of strength and of aggravating tensions in Asia, and in particular in the Far East, may be noticed from the signing of Japanese-Chinese treaty. Actually, as the democratic public in Japan points out, the signing of this treaty encourages the revival of Japanese militarism and will lead to the dragging of the country into the whirlpool of the aggressive and chauvinistic policy of Peking.

It is not difficult to understand precisely why the public of the Asian countries voices such serious concern for the strengthening of Japan's military machine and the possible change in its foreign policy course. The Indian newspaper NEW AGE writes that Japanese revanchism and militarism contains a potential danger for the cause of strengthening peace and security in Asia, for maintaining a climate of goodneighborliness and mutual trust on the continent. This danger has increased after the signing of the Japanese-Chinese treaty, a treaty, as many Asian countries consider, which can cause an aggravation of international tension and threaten the independence of many countries of the continent.

JAPANESE DIET DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT

LD1118O1Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A delegation from the Japanese Diet, headed by Shirahama, chairman of the Budget Commission of the House of Representatives, left the Soviet Union today. It was in our country on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Our visit was highly useful, the head of the delegation told a TASS correspondent. The meetings and talks with Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin and other statesmen and also Soviet people have once again convinced us that the people of your country are genuinely striving for peace, and we share this striving. I was in Nagasaki during the atomic bombing, and I lost my wife and daughters. This is why I fully appreciate the significance of the Soviet peace program.

CASTRO STOPS IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE TO ETHIOPIA

LD121650Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, stopped in Moscow on 11 September en route to Ethiopia to attend the celebrations of the fourth anniversary of the Ethiopian people's revolution.

The party-government delegation, headed by Fidel Castro, includes: Carlos Rafael-Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and others.

Fidel Castro and members of the Cuban delegation were met by Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

During the brief stay at the airport, Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin and Fidel Castro held warm and friendly talks.

PENTAGON, CIA SAID BEHIND SOMOZA'S PLAN FOR SURVIVAL

LD121333Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Lev Kostanyan article: "Shaken Dictatorship"]

[Text] The bloody regime of dictator Somoza in Nicaragua is living through critical days. The broad opposition front has organized a protest movement of unusual strength. In a number of cities the resistance fighters have taken to the barricades. Various political parties, clerics and business circles demanding Somoza's resignation have displayed solidarity with the popular movement.

But the dictator states that he does not intend to resign and does not conceal the fact that he pins his hopes for survival on his "friends" in the United States. Everyone knows that Somoza's clan was brought to power by the force of the U.S. Marines. In slightly more than 40 years of rule the U.S. henchmen have turned Nicaragua into an "exemplary model" of a country dependent on imperialism.

The United States is concerned at the possible loss of its position in Nicaragua--a country which holds a key position in Central America. U.S. official circles, the Washington STAR writes, fear that successes for the leftwing forces of Nicaragua could reverberate in neighboring states--Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador.

According to numerous testimonies in the U.S. press the United States is seeking to prevent the people's uprising against Somoza from succeeding. The Pentagon and the CIA were examining plans for interference, right up to direct intervention. In the acute situation which has taken shape Washington has discarded its demagogic expatiations about a "new policy" with respect to the Latin American countries and about the "defense of democratic rights and freedoms."

The struggle of the Nicaraguans, who have suffered for decades from the unbridled terror and violence of the dictatorship and its patrons, is meeting with broad support from the world public. Venezuela has urged the United Nations to help insure conditions for expression of the Nicaraguan people's will. [paragraph continues]

Washington's "friendship" with the Somoza regime has been resolutely condemned by the Latin American continental organization of students. The WFTU and a number of other international organizations have called for the strengthening of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people.

The sympathies of all progressive mankind are on the side of the people who have risen up against tyranny.

Economy Suffering

LD130726Y Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] [place-name indistinct] September 12, TASS--The situation in Nicaragua remains tense.

The Sandino National-Liberation Front, which has been heading since last Sunday nation-wide actions against the dictatorship of General Somoza, is carrying out successful military operations in Managua, Leone and other cities of the country. A state of siege has been imposed on Esteli and Masaya departments. The National Guards, on whose bayonets the national regime is easing itself, have been ordered to "fire on any suspicious persons."

The Somoza police is using against the rebels and civilians personnel armoured vehicles, recoilless guns, machine-guns, teargas, aircraft and helicopters.

These are chiefly U.S.-made weapons. According to unofficial data, some 200 people died in the country in the course of two days of fighting. Taking part in the operations for the suppression of anti-dictatorial actions along with the 8,000-strong contingents of the National Guards are also hundreds of mercenaries from Guatemala, Salvador, Chile and the USA.

Business life has been actually brought to a standstill in Nicaragua as a result of the national strike, which started on August 25, and involved more than 80 per cent of enterprises and institutions. The repressions and terror unleashed by the Somoza dictatorship have forced many Nicaraguans to leave their country. Among the emigres are many representatives of the national bourgeoisie. Those who remain in Nicaragua, try to transfer their deposits from their bank accounts abroad. As a result more than 50 million dollars have flown abroad.

The outflow of people and money from the country are further aggravating that country's worst ever crisis, which involved almost all sections of society, all spheres of social, economic and political life in the Latin American state, where the anti-national, bloody dictatorship of the Somoza family has been in power for more than 40 years now. This became possible in the first place due to the moral and material support from the U.S. administration.

TASS REPORTS TERRORIST ACT AGAINST CUBAN UN MISSION

LD102124Y Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

["New Bandit Action"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, September 10, TASS--The Cuban counter revolutionary-scum which has found refuge in the USA staged a new bandit provocation against the U.N. mission of the Republic of Cuba. They set off a high-yield bomb outside the mission building in the centre of the city.

As a result, three persons, including a Cuban official and an American policeman who was "guarding" the mission, were wounded. It was only by a lucky chance that no serious human casualties were caused. The mission building was damaged. The terrorist organisation of Cuban emigrants-counter revolutionaries who call themselves "Omega-7", assumed the responsibility for this explosion. The terrorists phoned local newspapers warning about possible new explosions. As is said in U.N. circles, this is not the first time that the Cuban counterrevolutionaries, taking advantage of the inaction of the American authorities and the New York police, staged provocations and attacks on the U.N. mission of the republic of Cuba.

The Cuban mission demanded of the U.N. mission of the USA and the American official authorities that steps be taken to prevent any further provocations by counter-revolutionary elements against the Cuban representation and its diplomatic personnel.

ARGENTINE COMMUNIST DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD081039Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Argentine Communists in the USSR"]

[Text] A delegation of secretaries of provincial organizations and activists of the Communist Party of Argentina [CPA] headed by Jose Bermudez, member of the CPA Central Committee, has been in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Argentine communists visited Moscow, Kaluga and the Bashkirskaya ASSR and familialrized themselves with the life of the Soviet people and with the activity of party organizations in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. They visited industrial enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and sociocultural establishments. The Argentine comrades had talks in the CPSU Central Committee International Department, the Kaluzhskiy and Bashkirskiy obkoms, and in CPSU raykoms and gorkoms.

The delegation expressed deep admiration for everything they saw in the Soviet Union. They stressed that the successes of the Soviet people are inspiring the working people of the whole world to struggle for national liberation and for peace and social progress. The meetings on Soviet soil were fresh confirmation of the fraternal friendship between the CPSU and the CPA in line with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and also of the coincidence of both parties views on all problems of the revolutionary and liberation movement. The Argentine communists expressed heartfelt gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee for the warm, friendly reception.

BREZHNEV, VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD121918Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Carlos Andres Perez, president of the Republic of Venezuela, a telegram with sincere congratulations and good wishes to the entire Venezuelan people on the occasion of the country's national day, independence day. In a telegram in reply the president of Venezuela on behalf of the government and the Venezuelan people and on his own behalf expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and, on his part, conveyed to the friendly Soviet people wishes for prosperity.

BREZHNEV SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO MARXIST JOURNAL

LD131036Y Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 13, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has congratulated the editorial collegium and editorial board of the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW [PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSILIZMA] on the 20th anniversary of this publication.

"The journal has been fighting consistently for peace and the security of the peoples. Throughout these years it has focused its attention on the most pressing problems of the time--new developments in public life, in the workers' and national liberation movements, in the development of revolutionary struggle. The journal has undoubtedly done much for the theoretical elaboration of many of these problems on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. It is also playing a great part in the struggle against anti-communism and various anti-Marxist views which, as it becomes increasingly apparent, are an obstacle to the development of the revolutionary process," Leonid Brezhnev said in his telegram.

This theoretical and information journal was started by the decision of a conference of representatives of some communist and workers' parties, which was held in Prague in March, 1958. At present 57 of its national editions in 34 languages are circulated in 145 countries.

KOMMUNIST DENIES 'DENATIONALIZATION' OF SOVIET REPUBLICS

LD130004Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1015 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--"The ideologues of anticommunism portray the cohesion of the peoples of the country of the soviets as the 'denationalization' of the Soviet republics and as the 'forcible swallowing up' of national and ethnic groups," says the magazine KOMMUNIST in an article entitled "The Drawing Together of the Nations Is a Natural Law of Communist Construction". "This is a blatant attempt to distort socialist reality. The truth is that as Soviet society progresses toward communism, quantitative and qualitative changes occur not only in its social but also in its national structure."

The magazine notes that "the increasingly unified character of Soviet people neither swallows up nor dissolves nations and ethnic groups. Rather, it represents their international unity as a complete living organism that does not exclude everything national but does exclude national limited outlook, narrowmindedness and insularity. At the same time, the country of the soviets promotes in every way the selection of spiritual values, engendering of progressive traditions, and manifestation of the best features of each people."

"Mature socialism has enriched the internationalist experience and common soviet foundations of the nations and ethnic groups," continues KOMMUNIST. "The greatest such experience belongs to the great Russian people, which has rightly earned the respect and love of all generations of Soviet people for its unshakable fidelity to the principles of solidarity and the ideals of communism, for its generosity, its truly humanitarian actions, and for the outstanding uniting mission it has fulfilled and continues to fulfill in our fraternal union. The growing influence of the Russian people in the life of all the nations and ethnic groups of the USSR promotes in every way their economic and cultural upsurge and helps further consolidate the builders of communism."

"In conditions of mature socialism the consolidation of the all-union foundations of the state occurs not through restricting the republics' sovereign rights but in the inseparable linking and harmonious combination of these rights with the strengthening of their guarantees," stresses KOMMUNIST. "Developing in unity with union statehood, supported by its powerful force, every republic, autonomous oblast and autonomous okrug has been given a real chance to raise its role in the life of the socialist nations and nationalities, to participate in the achievements of the culture of the whole Soviet people, with its experience in economic and state construction. This has been strengthened in the new Soviet Constitution."

The paper notes that "in connection with the strengthening of the tendencies toward convergence of the cultures of the USSR peoples, it would be incorrect to consider that they are now losing their former distinction. For the distinction of the culture of this or that people is not the endless affirmation of the past, but movement forward, the unbroken birth, establishment and strengthening of the new. In assimilating the 'strange', every nation creates something of its 'own', in accordance with the spirit of our time," the magazine points out.

"Directing the free development of the nations and nationalities of the USSR along the path of further consolidation, the CPSU bases its policy on the fact that this process has a beneficent influence on the gradual drawing together of all the countries of socialism. The internationalist internal and foreign policy of the Leninist party contributes in every way to the improvement of mutual contacts and the ever greater appearance of common elements in their policy, economics and social life," KOMMUNIST writes in conclusion.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES CONFERENCE AT MOSCOW GORKOM

LD121129Y Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Conference at Moscow Gorkom"]

[Excerpt] A conference of raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen was held yesterday at the Moscow Gorkom.

Those taking part in the conference included Moscow Gorkom section chiefs, Moscow Gorispolkom deputy chairmen and the heads of main administrations and a number of other administrations of Moscow Gorispolkom and Moscow city organizations.

Moscow Gorkom Secretary R.F. Dementev delivered a report on readiness for the new academic year in schools, vocational technical colleges, tekhnikums and VUZes in the city.

Moscow Gorispolkom First Deputy Chairman S.M. Kolomin delivered a report on progress in preparing the city for work under winter conditions.

Moscow Gorispolkom Deputy Chairman L.V. Deribin delivered a report on preparations for the delivery and winter storage of the 1978 harvest of fruit and vegetables.

The conference was addressed by Moscow Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Grishin.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

ATTENTION TO CONSTRUCTION SITES NEARING COMPLETION URGED

ID121339Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Attention to Construction Sites Nearing Completion"]

[Excerpts] The party attaches paramount significance to further development of the Group "B" industries. An increasingly large amount of goods bearing the mark of new enterprises are reaching the stores.

The leading collectives at the Group "B" construction sites have achieved considerable successes. But the results could be even more substantial if all the construction subdivisions had coped with the targets. Life shows that matters proceed well where socialist competition has been widely launched, the work of the construction workers precisely organized and reliable links established between the main contractor, subsidiary contractors and client. The creation of a single schedule for deliveries of construction structures, materials and equipment and the strict observance of this schedule enable the leading workers to retain their rhythm and to commission ahead of schedule and on schedule both individual projects and entire complexes. The dissemination of the experience gained by organizing matters in this way to all construction sites guarantees successful fulfillment of the plan targets and socialist pledges.

There are many examples of the precise organization of construction.

But there are also other examples of nonadherence to the plan deadlines for construction and modernization, so the national economy fails to receive some of the output it needs. The modernization of the Valmiera combine, Latvia's largest, and the Riga porcelain plant is proceeding only slowly and the cheese-making plant in the Belorussian city of Berezino and several other enterprises of the light and food industry are being constructed behind schedule.

Capital investments are recouped on schedule only if new capacities are commissioned rapidly and with high quality. But the volume of funds assimilated still exceeds the fulfillment of targets for commissioning projects, so uncompleted construction continues to grow. There is one way out: to concentrate manpower and financial and material resources on the projects near completion. The party and soviet organs and sector leaders must strictly demand that the economic executives fulfill the construction [puskovyye] schedules unconditionally and must resolutely bppose dissipation of resources. Attention was drawn to precisely this at the recent conference at the CPSU Central Committee.

The belated commissioning of housing, children's institutions and cultural and consumer services projects remains a serious shortcoming in the work of the construction organizations. This creates difficulties with cadres among the collectives of young industrial enterprises and prevents them from assimilating capacities rapidly.

Examples where dozens of projects were commissioned ahead of schedule have proved that we know how to construct rapidly and with high quality. It is entirely a matter of good labor organization and precise interaction of all links of the construction process. Here too it depends on the ministries and departments, economic organs and engineering services whose duty is to insure the precise, planned rhythm of the commissioning of construction sites nearing completion. [paragraph continues]

The local soviets and deputies' groups must take the most direct part in this work, systematically control and actively influence the course of construction. Sometimes blunders in the organization of the construction workers' everyday life and the belated allocation of transport back and forth to the workplace reduce labor productivity and lead to losses of working time.

The months remaining until the end of the year will be strenuous. Therefore it is important now, under the most favorable summer conditions, to step up the tempo of construction and installation work to the maximum and to concentrate the necessary forces and assets on construction sites nearing completion. It is the duty of every collective and every construction worker to fulfill unconditionally the targets of the third year of the 5-year plan and their socialist pledges and to provide a fitting greeting for the first anniversary of the USSR Constitution.

All construction sites nearing completion must be commissioned ahead of schedule and on schedule!

[illegible] SPEAKS AT UZBEK MEETING ON CONSTRUCTION AFFAIRS

[illegible] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[illegible report: "Good Amenities Are an Aid to Labor"]

[illegible] A session of the republic council for improving the provision of public amenities was held yesterday under the chairmanship of Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee.

The session examined the measures by the Uzbek State Committee for Construction Affairs, the republic's Ministries of Agriculture and Agricultural Construction and also Uzkolkhozstroy to eradicate the khutor system and further develop rural construction in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. Reports were delivered by V.S. Skrebnev, chairman of the State Committee for Construction Affairs, Ministers A.A. Urkinbayev and Kh.M. Yakubov, and also Yu.V. Nikolayev, first deputy chairman of Uzkolkhozstroy.

It was noted at the session that agricultural construction has been molded into a powerful sector of the republic's economy. About 200,000 skilled workers and specialists are now working at rural construction sites. Since the beginning of the current 5-year plan more than 1,800 khutors have been liquidated and thousands of rural working families have been resettled in well-appointed settlements. In that time about 6 million square meters of housing have been constructed in the countryside.

At the same time the council noted that the pace of eliminating the khutor system and reconstructing villages does not fully meet demands. The existing potential for improving the technical standards and industrialization of rural construction, for concentrating the efforts and facilities of construction organizations and for creating modern major production bases is not being fully exploited. Dissipation of capital investments still is sometimes permitted.

Comrade Sh.R. Rashidov delivered a speech at the session, dwelling on the tasks involved in further raising the standards of amenities for the republic's working people in light of the decisions of the 25th party congress and CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum.

The council adopted recommendations on the questions discussed.

Those taking part in the work of the council included Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Bureau members and candidate members I.Q. Anisimkin, L.I. Grekov, Yu.R. Kurbanov, N.M. Matchanov, M.M. Mosakhanov, A.U. Salimov, A.A. Khodzhayev, N.D. Khudayberdyyev and S.U. Sultanova.

TALDY-KURGANSKIY OBKOM PLENUM ON ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES

LD1214S1Y Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 78 p 2 LD

[KAZTAG report: "Kazakhstan CP Obkom Plenum"]

[Excerpts] Taldy-Kurgan--A Kazak Obkom plenum has discussed the tasks involved in further improving the party leadership of trade, consumer and everyday service enterprises in light of the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress. Obkom First Secretary S.K. Kusainov delivered a report.

The plenum was addressed by S.A. Saltybayev, chief of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Trade, Planning and Finance Organs Department.

The plenum elected A.V. Milikin obkom second secretary, releasing T.M. Kurganskiy from this post in connection with his transfer to other work.

BRIEFS

POLAR NATURAL GAS DEPOSITS--Leningrad, September 12, TASS--Geologists say that the further growth of natural gas production in polar areas in the Soviet Union will be linked with the development of a special type of "solid" gas deposits. Such deposits were discovered in permafrost areas where gas turned out to be in crystallo-hydrate state. These deposits formed in a pre-historic epoch when water forced its way into subterranean gas-filled cavities. In conditions of low temperatures and high pressures every cubic of water [as received] "absorbed" over two hundred cubic metres of gas. At present such "solid fuel" resembles white lumps of dry ice. When taken up to the surface it quickly breaks up into gas and water. Geologists forecast that in East Siberia, for instance, gas-bearing ice occupies an area of over a million square kilometres. As a rule such deposits lie at considerable depths. Now methods of prospecting and winning this type of fuel are being developed. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 12 SEP

LD130644 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 12 September reports that swathes have been gathered and threshed on one-third of the total area in Omskaya Oblast, a total of 800,000 hectares. In Tuvinskaya ASSR reaping and threshing have been completed on 50 percent of the total sown area. The radio reports that the harvesting work in Kirgizia is nearing completion. Combines are at work only in the high areas of Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast and central Tien Shan.

At 0100 GMT the radio reports that farms in Altayskiy Kray are completing the reaping of cereals. The first million tons of good quality grain crops have been provided for the state. The procurement plan for winter rye, barley and oats has been overfulfilled. A highlight of the harvest campaign is the precise organization of work and the timely maneuvering of machinery, according to the radio. The Ipatovskiy grain growers' experience is being widely used. Farms in the kray are now completing the laying in of sod. Plowing is in progress; 5 million hectares of fallow must be plowed in September and the first half of October. Most of it will be plowed with mold-boards.

Moscow Domestic Service at 0500 GMT reports that farmers in central Orenburgskaya Oblast are completing their harvesting work. In Tselinogradskaya Oblast grain has been threshed on 1.6 million hectares so far, according to preliminary data. This is more than half the sown area. The radio also notes that the selective harvesting of corn has begun in Moldavia and that the harvesting of sugar beets has begun in Stavropolskiy Kray. The first thousand tons of sugar beets have already reached the refineries. At 0530 GMT the radio reports that sugar beet harvesting has also begun in Tambovskaya Oblast.

At 0800 GMT the radio reports that the first harvest of new strains of grain crops has been gathered at (Snegiri') experimental farm of the USSR Academy of Science main botanical garden. The strains are now being tested for their baking qualities. The new highly productive strains of wheat have been called (Iskra), (Raduga), Botanicheskaya, (Igorov-Kosvistenskaya). The grain crop has a big ear and firm stalks and the first harvest has been good according to the radio. The grain crop will undergo preliminary then state testing.

The radio reports at 0830 GMT that the harvest has ended in Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast. The harvesting of early grain crops was completed earlier than usual because of the broad application of the Ipatovo method. The radio reports at 1200 GMT that farms in north Kazakhstan have harvested wheat on 1.5 million hectares, 87 percent of the total sown area. On 11 September combine operations set a record by picking swathes on 100,000 hectares.

At 1600 GMT Moscow Domestic Service reports that according to the Kazakh Central Statistical Administration, over 3.5 million hectares of grain and pulse crops were cut during the previous week. Of this area, 3 million hectares were in the virgin lands. Harvest work is now nearing completion and the picking up and threshing of swathes is proceeding apace. Over 75 percent of the grain and pulse crops have already been threshed in Kustanayskaya Oblast where over 1 million tons of grain crops have been delivered. So far 22.6 million hectares of grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, have been cut in the public.

Moscow Domestic Service at 1700 GMT reports that farmers in Saratovskaya Oblast have fulfilled enhanced socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state. A total of 4 million tons has been laid in. No less than 750,000 more tons of grain are to be delivered to elevators. The grain harvest has been accomplished quickly and without losses, the radio reports.

CROP HARVESTING, TRANSPORTATION DELAYS CRITICIZED

LD121505Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Grain for the Motherland"]

[Text] The harvest is continuing in the country's fields. Harvesting is in full swing in the major granaries--the Volga, Siberia, northern Kazakhstan. The widespread use of new machinery and the creation of harvesting and transportation complexes, detachments and units are making possible efficient use of machinery and a faster rate of cutting and threshing the swathes and transporting grain to the elevators. Inspired by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, the corp growers are striving to gather the harvest in a short time and without losses, and to fulfill plans and socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state. Beginning the harvest toil, the collective of the Gigant Sovkhoz, Rostovskaya Oblast, has put forward a noble initiative--to exceed the plans and make a worthy contribution to augmenting the motherland's grain wealth--and has kept its word. After Gigant, thousands of farms adopted increased pledges.

Reports of new successes by rural workers are arriving daily. An example of high awareness of their patriotic duty and responsibility to the state is provided by the crop growers of Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays and Rostovskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Uralskaya and other oblasts. A great labor victory has been won by the people of Volgograd, who poured 4 million tons of grain into the storehouses. They have set a new target--to deliver at least another 500,000 tons of grain to the reception centers.

The present harvest is not easy and frequent rain is delaying the course of the harvesting. Machine operators are fighting the bad fall weather with high organization skill and ability. They are acting correctly when simultaneously with increasing the rate of cutting and threshing, they have organized round-the-clock preparation and transportation of grain to the elevators.

One of the shock-worn sectors of the harvest conveyor is the threshing floor. On a number of farms a great deal of grain is allowed to accumulate on threshing floors and it is not always sent to the elevators at the right time. For instance, by the beginning of September in Novorossiyskiy Rayon, Aktyubinskaya Oblast, there were over 50,000 tons of grain on the threshing floors, while the procurement plan was only 30 percent fulfilled. The procurement of grain is being carried out below potential by the farms of Orlovskiy Rayon, Orlovskaya Oblast. The Dubovaya Roshcha Sovkhoz in that Rayon, having threshed 2,250 tons of grain, has sold the state a total of 834 tons, or just over 50 percent of target. Let us also note that in the last 10 days the farms of Orlovskiy Rayon, with 700,000 tons of grain on the threshing floors, have actually reduced the grain delivery rate. Party committees and soviet and agricultural organs must help rural workers in order to insure that they rectify the situation, fulfill their duty to the country and prevent wastage of the harvest.

The steady operation of the field conveyor depends to a great extent on uninterrupted work by procurement workers. In recent years the capacity of the country's elevators and storehouses has increased considerably and their level of technical equipment has improved. Nonetheless, indications are reaching PRAVDA that bottlenecks are occurring at the gates of the elevators. [paragraph continues]

Thus trucks often stand idle while waiting to unload at procurement centers in Chernskiy and Plavskiy rayons, Tulskaya Oblast. Such cases are not unique. The USSR Ministry of Procurement and its local organs must effectively eliminate these shortcomings and organize efficient reception and drying of grain.

Great responsibility for organizing the transportation of the harvest from threshing floors belongs to motor transport workers. Many thousands of trucks with qualified drivers have been sent to kolkhozes and sovkhozes from industrial centers. The pool of vehicles on farms has also increased in recent years. But in fact the trucks are often poorly used. For instance, in Petrovskiy Rayon, Saratovskaya Oblast, nearly 20 percent of the truck pool was standing idle during every day of intensive harvest work due to various faults. On many kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Tatarskaya ASSR and Chelyabinskaya, Kalininskaya and other oblasts tens of thousands of tons of grain have been accumulated, but grain transportation to elevators has been organized extremely slowly. Certain leaders refer to a shortage of transportation, while trucks are not equipped with shift drivers and at night almost no grain is delivered to the reception centers from threshing floors.

The grain flow from the fields to the storehouses must not slow down. Party, soviet, agricultural and procurement organs must take firm control of the work of transportation subunits and strive for the efficient use of vehicles. The experience of leading collectives of the motor transport enterprises of Orenburgskaya Oblast, where grain transportation routes were worked out in advance, a time schedule for the movement of transport was introduced and control communications were established between the elevators and the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, merit complete support.

In order to fulfill plans and pledges for the sale of grain, it must be delivered from a whole variety of crops to the state's storehouses. This year there were favorable conditions for increasing the production and procurement of groats, pulses and rye. The plan for rye procurement has been successfully fulfilled by the crop growers of Belorussia and Kazakhstan, Chernigovskaya, Kiyevskaya and Tyumenskaya oblasts and Bashkiria. At the same time on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Gorkovskaya Oblast by 4 September, more than 300,000 tons of rye had been threshed, while only 95,000 tons had reached state storehouses--40 percent of the plan. They are behind with the fulfillment of plans for laying in rye in Kirovskaya, Permskaya, Omskaya and several other oblasts. It is now necessary to speed up the harvesting, as well as the delivery of leguminous crops and rye to elevators and reception centers. It is the duty of agricultural and procurement organs to insure fulfillment of the procurement plan not only in "gross" but in the full range of agricultural crops.

All the organizational and mass political work of rural communists is now directed toward the successful conduct of the harvest and the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges. Party organizations are called upon to increase the responsibility of and exactingness toward cadres for the preservation of the harvest, and to inculcate in farm leaders, specialists and all working people a spirit of strict observance of state discipline. Every instance of a careless attitude toward the people's property or of grain wastage must receive a strict political assessment.

The harvest of the third year of the 5-year plan is an important stage on the path of fulfilling the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum on the further development of agriculture. Aware of this, the crop growers are working in shock fashion in order to give the motherland more grain and other produce and thus further improve the prosperity of Soviet people.

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY ORGAN HITS MACHINERY, CHEMICAL LAGS

LD1216311 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A routine meeting of the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical Supplies to Rural Areas was held in Moscow today. It examined the progress of fieldwork in the country and supplies of new machinery, spare parts and chemicals to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Harvesting of grain crops is now underway in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone and in the virgin lands of Siberia and Kazakhstan. In many of the major granaries of the European part of the country this work has been successfully completed.

The staff noted that many industrial enterprises collectives had successfully coped with deliveries of new harvesting machinery. Tasks had been overfulfilled by the combine builders of Rostov and Taganrog. Rural machine operators received many pickups, reapers, and root and haul harvesting machines in time for the harvest.

Harvesting of late crops, especially rice, has begun in the country. But unfortunately there are not enought machines to harvest it. Supplies are being held up by the collectives of the Birobidzhan Dalselmash works and the Krasnoyarsk combine works. The Dzhambul and Balashov works of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry are not fulfilling the plans for production of trailers to transport sugar beets, potatoes and fodder. Many cotton harvesting machines are standing idle because of a lack of spare parts produced by the Tashkent tractor works. Clutches are particularly scarce. The Altay, Kharkov and certain other tractor works are not fulfilling their obligations to the rural machine operators.

The staff meeting heard complaints about the work of the railwaymen, who give an inadequate supply of trucks for loading new machines in Gomel, Bobruysk and Tula.

Chemical workers are indebted to agriculture: Since the beginning of the year their deliveries of phosphorous fertilizers, so necessary for dressing winter crops, have been over 500,000 tons short.

BREZHNEV PRESENTS AWARDS TO COSMONAUTS, SPEAKS AT CEREMONY

LD121334Y Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 12, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev presented on September 12 in the Kremlin high awards of the Soviet Union to Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Valeriy Bykovskiy and citizen of the GDR Cosmonaut-Researcher Sigmund Jaehn.

Leonid Brezhnev spoke during the presentation of the awards. He said:

Dear Comrades,

It is a great pleasure to me to welcome cordially in the Kremlin the heroes of the new international space flight-Valeriy Bykovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn.

I congratulate you, my dear friends cosmonauts, upon the safe return to earth and the successful implementation of the honorary and complex assignment.

I would like to take advantage of this occasion to convey the best wishes to Comrades Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov with whom you recently parted in orbit and who continue courageously their long flight.

Man blazed the trail into space quite recently, merely 17 years ago. Many people thought that for many decades ahead space flights will only be a test of will and courage of people, a symbol of scientific and technical possibilities of mankind. But great practical value of cosmonautics was proved convincingly within a short period.

It is hardly possible to mention a branch of science, technology or national economy where the beneficial effects of space exploration were not felt in some or other degree. It can be said with confidence that the benefits from exploration of near-earth space will be growing in future.

Space flights of international socialist crews in the framework of Intercosmos programme show in a considerable degree the progress achieved by our socialist community in the main branches of science and technology. They acquire the knowledge that is to the benefit of entire mankind.

And now when following citizens of Poland and Czechoslovakia, the citizen of the German Democratic Republic made a space flight, I would like to emphasize a remarkable contribution of the socialist state of German working people to the joint work of fraternal countries in the exploration and use of outer space. In a word, it can be said that in space exploration and use socialism is true to its fundamental principles. In this sphere, too, it places the emphasis on cooperation, mutual assistance, internationalism.

Comrades, for successful implementation of the space flight on board the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz and for courage and heroism shown during the flight, veteran spaceman, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Valeriy Bykovskiy is decorated with the Order of Lenin.

Cosmonaut of the GDR Sigmund Jaehn is awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and is presented with the Order of Lenin and the medal Gold Star.

Thank you, dear comrades, for the exemplary performance of your responsible mission. I wish you wholehartedly good health, happiness, new great successes.

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1118 GMT on 12 September supplies the following additional information:

["Valeriy Bykovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn made speeches in reply, and all the speeches were greeted with prolonged applause.

["Present at the handing over of the awards were Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Konstantin Chernenko, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary; Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Anatoliy Blatov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Maj Gen Av Aleksey Leonov, deputy head of the Yuriy Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center, twice hero of the Soviet Union; and also Harry Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR."]

BYKOVSKIY, JAEHN, INTERCOSMOS CHIEF HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

LD122315Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A press conference was held in Moscow today for Soviet and foreign journalists marking the successful completion of the expedition onboard the Salyut-6 orbital station by the crew including a citizen of the German Democratic Republic.

Eminent Soviet scientists and their colleagues from the GDR, and heads of the Cosmonaut Training Center and Flight Control Center came to the central journalists' house to meet the press representatives, together with the heroes of the flight--which was completed on 3 September--Valeriy Bykovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn. Delegations of the GDR public and Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR, were present in the hall.

We are honoring today the members of the third international crew, said Academician Petrov, chairman of the Intercosmos Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in his speech. Valeriy Bykovskiy, one of the first Soviet cosmonauts, twice hero of the Soviet Union, and Sigmund Jahen, cosmonaut-researcher from the GDR, Hero of the Soviet Union, completed a flight in the Soyuz spacecraft and the Salyut-6-Soyuz orbital science complex and returned to earth after their work. Together with Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, the main crew members, they fully implemented the expedition's program worked out by scientists and specialists of the Soviet Union and the GDR. They performed a number of experiments with the aid of instruments created by specialists in Czechoslovakia and Poland, thus continuing the research begun by previous international crews.

Academician Petrov discussed in detail the ever-growing contribution of GDR scientists and specialists to the implementation of cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries in the study of outer space.

The successful development of the Intercosmos program, he said, has become possible thanks to the high standard of Soviet space-rocket technology. The Salyut-6 flight has been continuing for about a year; in that time 10 successful dockings with the station have been carried out, including the docking of the Soyuz-31 spacecraft the other day. Three Soviet and three international crews have been delivered aboard the orbital complex. The establishment of regular communications on the earth-space route has enabled exchange of crews to be carried out, supplies of fuel to be increased and disposable materials to be removed, new scientific instruments to be delivered to the station and obsolete equipment replaced. This is an outstanding achievement of Soviet cosmonautics and another major step in the conquest of outer space.

Grote, general secretary of the GDR Academy of Sciences, said that GDR scientists are proud that they have been taking part for 10 years now, thanks to the selfless assistance of Soviet scientists and specialists, in such a long-term field of science and technology as space research.

Together with my German comrade Sigmund Jaehn, said Valeriy Bykovskiy, commander of the third international crew, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, we have been impressed by the unforgettable event that took place an hour ago in the Kremlin. We are both deeply moved by the high appraisal given our work by Comrade Brezhnev in presenting us with the eminent state awards.

I, a citizen of the German Democratic Republic, said Sigmund Jaehn, the GDR's first cosmonaut, was highly honored to take part in the work of the third international expedition on the Salyut-6-Soyuz orbital research complex. Above all, I would like to thank the CPSU Central Committee, the SED Central Committee and to the governments of the USSR and the GDR for the great trust placed in me.

Sigmund Jaehn expressed sincere thanks to the main crew of the Salyut-6 station, Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, for their assistance in carrying our all the experiments and research. He noted that the reliable work of all the systems of the spacecraft and the station, the perfect functioning of the scientific apparatus and the efficient work of all the services on earth guaranteed the success of the expedition.

BRIEFS

SCIENTISTS STUDY EARTH'S CRUST--Dushanbe, September 12, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Khromov reports: The final stage of exploration of the earth's crust under the Pamirs-Himalyas folded zone (Central Asia) was started with a series of powerful blasts. Taking part in this experiment lasting for five years are scientists from the Soviet Union, India, Italy and Pakistan. American scientists joined in the experiment this year. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD]

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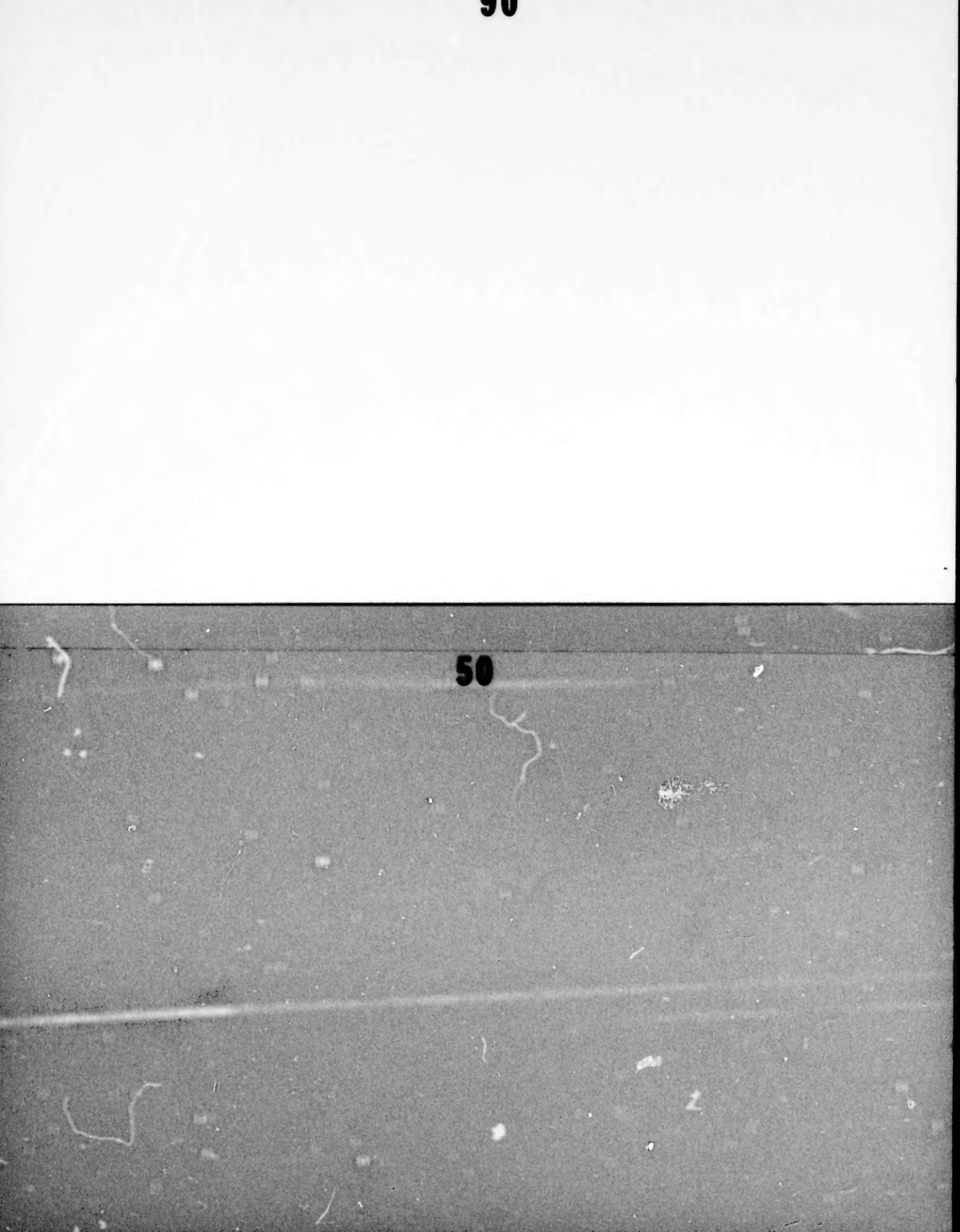
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